### Chapter 3A. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences - Water Supply and Water Project Operations

### Chapter 3A. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences - Water Supply and Water Project Operations

### SUMMARY

This chapter describes Delta conditions related to water supply and consumptive use in the Delta. Delta island consumptive use is the water supplied by rainfall and channel depletion that is lost from Delta islands through crop ET and open-water evaporation. The chapter provides an overview of historical Delta water supply conditions, describes the water budget for the DW project islands, discusses possible effects of the DW project on water available for export, and describes potential impacts of the DW project alternatives on consumptive use.

Possible effects of DW project operations on water supply were assessed by comparison between simulated conditions associated with the DW project alternatives and those associated with the No-Project Alternative. The Delta Standards and Operations Simulation (DeltaSOS) model was used to simulate water supply conditions; DeltaSOS modeling was based on the initial water budget developed from results of simulations performed by DWR using the operations planning model DWRSIM. The simulations were performed using the 70-year hydrologic record for the Delta tributaries but assumed that Delta operations would comply with 1995 WQCP objectives and existing SWP export limits and would operate according to DWR's estimated current level of demand. Cumulative conditions were simulated also with the 1995 WQCP objectives but included full SWP pumping capacity. Results of the DeltaSOS modeling discussed in this chapter were used as a basis for analysis of DW project effects on topics in other resource chapters of the EIR/EIS.

The DW project would be required to operate under all applicable standards for protection of Delta water quality, fish and wildlife uses, and other resources and would be precluded from interfering with the ability of those holding prior water rights to comply with Delta standards. Implementation of the DW project alternatives is expected to increase water available for annual Delta exports; however, changes in export water supply are not considered in themselves to be beneficial or adverse impacts, and these changes are described in this chapter but are not assessed for impact significance.

Implementation of Alternative 1 is expected to result in a less-than-significant increase in Delta consumptive use. Implementation of Alternative 2 is expected to result in a beneficial decrease in Delta consumptive use. Implementation of Alternative 3 is expected to result in a significant and unavoidable increase in Delta consumptive use. Under cumulative conditions, implementation of Alternative 1, 2, or 3 would result in a beneficial decrease in consumptive use.

Under the No-Project Alternative, consumptive use would increase, but not measurably so at the scale of monthly water supply modeling.

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses Delta conditions related to water supply (the amount of water available for beneficial uses) and the possible effects of DW project operations on water supply. Beneficial uses of Delta water include in-Delta use (e.g., crop irrigation) by other water right

holders, maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat, and export to users receiving water from the CVP or the SWP. The "Affected Environment" section of this chapter discusses water rights; Delta objectives and requirements for protection of water quality and biological resources and the constraints placed on Delta water project operations by these objectives and requirements; and operations of the major water projects, the SWP and the

CVP. The section also presents an overview of the historical Delta water budget (those hydrologic terms that represent the amounts of water entering and exiting the Delta).

The impact discussion of this chapter focuses on potential DW project effects on consumptive use. This chapter does not quantify the effect of an increase of water available for beneficial uses. Direct effects of an increase of water available for annual Delta exports from the DW project alternatives are analyzed in subsequent chapters of this EIR/EIS. Chapter 3B, "Hydrodynamics", discusses potential DW project effects on channel flows and stages. Chapter 3C, "Water Quality", discusses potential DW project effects on outflow and resulting changes in water quality. Chapter 3F, "Fishery Resources", discusses the potential for fish habitat changes, increased entrainment, and other impacts resulting from project-related changes in outflow and export.

Following are definitions of the Delta boundary (systemwide) water budget terms as they are used in this EIR/EIS:

- Inflow. The total rate (cfs) or volume (TAF) of streamflow entering the Delta from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, Yolo Bypass, and the eastside streams.
- Rainfall. In-Delta precipitation.
- Channel depletion. The water removed from Delta channels by diversions for irrigation and by open-water evaporation.
- Consumptive use. Loss of water on the DW project islands and other Delta islands through crop ET and open-water evaporation and use for shallow-water management for wetlands and wildlife habitat. Rainfall and channel depletion supply the consumptive use water.
- Exports. The water pumped from the Delta to south-of-Delta users by DWR at Banks Pumping Plant and Reclamation at the CVP Tracy Pumping Plant and the amount diverted by CCWD at its Rock Slough intake.
- Outflow. The water flowing out of the Delta into San Francisco Bay.

The relationship between these water budget terms is described by the following equations:

Inflow + rainfall = consumptive use + exports + outflow

Channel depletion = consumptive use - rainfall

### AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Numerous parties hold rights to divert water from the Delta and Delta tributaries. The reasonable beneficial requirements of existing riparian and senior appropriative users with regard to both water quantity and water quality must not be impaired by exercise of subsequent appropriative water rights. DWR's SWP and Reclamation's CVP and other users divert water from the Delta under appropriative rights. Additionally, approximately 1,800 siphons are used to divert water under riparian and appropriative rights from Delta channels to Delta islands for agricultural consumptive uses; most of these appropriative rights were applied for in the 1920s and are senior to those under which the SWP and CVP operate. DW project operations would be conducted under DW's existing riparian and appropriative water rights and new appropriative rights, as described in Chapter 2, "Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives".

Various water quality and flow objectives have been established to ensure that the quality of Delta water is sufficient to satisfy all designated uses; implementation of these objectives requires that limitations be placed on Delta water supply operations, particularly operations of the SWP and CVP, affecting amounts of fresh water and salinity levels in the Delta. The DW project would be prohibited from affecting the ability of those holding prior water rights, such as DWR and Reclamation, to exercise those rights, and the DW project would not be allowed to interfere with compliance with Delta water quality standards or protection of biological resources.

### **Sources of Information**

Ongoing studies and analyses of the Bay-Delta served as important sources of information for this analysis. Recent studies and reports include San Francisco Estuary Project (1993) and the estuarine standards proposed in December 1993 by EPA; Bay-Delta hearings and workshops sponsored by SWRCB; evaluations of effects of SWP and CVP operations on two federally

listed endangered species, winter-run chinook salmon (NMFS 1993) and delta smelt (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 1995); and draft environmental documents for major water resource projects in or adjacent to the Delta, including the Los Vaqueros Project (CCWD and Reclamation 1993) and DWR's North Delta Program (DWR 1990a), South Delta Program (DWR 1990b), and Los Banos Grandes (DWR 1990c).

Major sources of data for this chapter were the "DAYFLOW" hydrologic database maintained by DWR's central district and simulation results from the monthly Delta operations planning models DWRSIM and DeltaSOS. DAYFLOW, DWRSIM, and DeltaSOS are described below under "Delta Water Supply Planning", and DWRSIM and DeltaSOS are described further under "Analytical Approach and Impact Mechanisms".

Another source of information for this chapter is the recent description and analysis of California water supply and water use demands provided in DWR Bulletin 160-93, California Water Plan Update (DWR 1994). Bulletin 160-93 describes the potential effects of environmental requirements, including Delta outflow and export limits to protect fish and wildlife species, on Delta water supply.

The environmental report prepared by SWRCB on the 1995 WQCP (SWRCB 1995) is the most recent document dealing with Delta water supply operations.

This chapter is also based on information presented in the following appendices:

- Appendix A1, "Delta Monthly Water Budgets for Operations Modeling of the Delta Wetlands Project", describes historical monthly Delta inflows and exports and the monthly Delta inflows, exports, and outflows simulated using the water supply planning model DWRSIM.
- Appendix A2, "DeltaSOS: Delta Standards and Operations Simulation Model", describes application of DeltaSOS, the water supply model developed by JSA for evaluating Delta water management operations for compliance with present and likely future Delta standards and for describing the potential effects of DW project operations on water supply.
- Appendix A3, "DeltaSOS Simulations of the Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives", presents results of DeltaSOS simulations of the DW project alternatives and the No-Project Alternative and describes the use of DWRSIM simu-

lation results as initial water budget terms for DeltaSOS modeling.

Appendix A4, "Possible Effects of Daily Delta Conditions on Delta Wetlands Project Operations and Impact Assessments", compares daily hydrologic conditions with monthly average conditions in the Delta. Results from the daily water supply planning model, DailySOS, are used to describe likely daily operations. The appendix discusses potential differences between impact assessment based on monthly average hydrologic conditions and impact assessment based on actual daily hydrologic conditions.

The reader is directed to these appendices for a more detailed explanation of analytical methods and assumptions for estimating water supply effects of DW project operations. Readers who are unfamiliar with Delta water supply planning issues may choose to review the appendices before reading this chapter.

### **Delta Water Rights**

### Riparian Water Rights

Riparian water rights are entitlements to water that are held by owners of land bordering natural flows of water. A landowner has the right to divert a portion of the natural flow for reasonable and beneficial use on his or her land within the same watershed. If natural flows are not sufficient to meet reasonable beneficial requirements of all riparian users on a stream, the users must share the available supply according to each owner's reasonable requirements and uses (SWRCB 1989). Natural flows do not include return flows from use of groundwater (e.g., for irrigation), water seasonally stored and later released (e.g., by the SWP or the CVP for Delta export), or water diverted from another watershed.

### **Appropriative Water Rights**

Appropriative rights are held in the form of conditional permits or licenses from SWRCB. These authorizations contain terms and conditions to protect prior water right holders, including Delta and upstream riparian water users, and to protect the public interest in fish and wildlife resources. To a varying degree, SWRCB reserves jurisdiction to establish or revise certain permit or license terms and conditions for salinity control, protection of fish and wildlife, protection of vested water

rights, and coordination of terms and conditions between the major water supply projects.

Diversion and storage of water in upstream reservoirs by California's two major water supply projects, DWR's SWP and Reclamation's CVP, and diversion and export of water from the Delta are authorized and regulated by SWRCB under appropriative water rights. The SWP and the CVP store and release water upstream of the Delta and export water from the Delta to areas generally south and west of the Delta. Reclamation diverts water from the Delta through its Tracy Pumping Plant to the Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC) and San Luis Canal, and DWR pumps for export through the California Aqueduct and South Bay Aqueduct at its Banks Pumping Plant in Clifton Court Forebay (Figure 1-2 in Chapter 1). DWR also operates the North Bay Aqueduct, which diverts water at the Barker Slough Pumping Plant. SWRCB first issued water right permits to Reclamation for operation of the CVP in 1958 (Water Right Decision 893 [D-893]) and to DWR for operation of the SWP in 1967 (D-1275 and D-1291).

A third substantial diverter of Delta water is CCWD, which currently diverts water from Rock Slough under Reclamation's CVP water rights and will be diverting water from a second intake to be constructed on Old River (CCWD and Reclamation 1993). Several municipal users and many agricultural users also divert water from the Delta under riparian and appropriative rights.

### Protection of Water Quality and Biological Resources

The Delta Protection Act of 1959 declared that the maintenance of an adequate water supply for agriculture, industry, urban use, and recreation in the Delta area and for export to areas of water deficiency was necessary for people of the state. Since issuing CVP's water right permit in 1958, SWRCB has established permit terms and conditions to protect beneficial uses of Delta water. SWRCB decisions and water quality control plans and other agency requirements and proposed standards for protection of Delta resources are described below.

### D-1485 and the 1978 Water Quality Control Plan

In 1978, SWRCB adopted D-1485 and the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh (1978 Delta Plan). D-1485 modified the Reclamation and DWR permits to require the CVP and the SWP to meet water quality standards

specified in the 1978 Delta Plan. The general goal of D-1485 standards was to protect Delta resources by maintaining them under conditions that would have occurred without CVP and SWP operations. D-1485 also required extensive monitoring and special studies of Delta aquatic resources.

D-1485 and the 1978 Delta Plan were challenged in litigation that was finally decided in the "Racanelli Decision" (*United States v. State Water Resources Control Board* 182 Cal. App. 3d 82 [1986]), which directed the state to revise its standards. Pursuant to that decision, SWRCB implemented a hearing process, known as the Bay-Delta hearings, to review and amend the 1978 Delta Plan.

### Suisun Marsh Preservation Agreement

SWRCB's D-1485 directed Reclamation and DWR to develop a plan to protect Suisun Marsh resources. The Suisun Marsh Preservation and Restoration Act of 1979 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of California to protect the marsh and specified the federal share of costs for water management facilities. An agreement between federal and state agencies was signed in 1987 with the goal to mitigate the effects of CVP and SWP operations and other upstream diversions on water quality in the marsh. However, SWRCB has not yet approved this agreement. A salinity control structure (tidal gate) was completed on Montezuma Slough in 1988. Additional facilities are being planned, and operation of the facilities will be governed by the 1995 WQCP objectives and monitoring results.

### Draft D-1630 and the 1991 Water Quality Control Plan

Following a lengthy hearing process, SWRCB issued revised water quality objectives in the 1991 Delta Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity, Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen (1991 Delta Plan). In 1992, SWRCB proposed new interim water right terms and conditions in draft D-1630. Although subsequently withdrawn, draft D-1630 presented several new Delta water management concepts that have been partially adopted in other actions taken by SWRCB, DWR, Reclamation, fishery protection agencies, and other regulatory agencies. Because draft D-1630 was not adopted, the revised water quality objectives of the 1991 Delta Plan have not been implemented.

### **Endangered Fish Species**

The federal Endangered Species Act requires assessment of the effect of water project operations on fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered. NMFS issued its biological opinion on the effects of SWP and CVP operations on winter-run chinook salmon in February 1993, and USFWS issued a biological opinion on effects of SWP and CVP operations on delta smelt in March 1995. The biological opinions establish requirements to be met by the SWP and the CVP to protect these listed species. These include requirements for Delta inflow, Delta outflow, DCC gate closure, central Delta outflows (QWEST flows, described in Appendix A2), and reduced export pumping because of specified incidental "take" limits. (Take includes harassment of and harm to a species, entrainment, directly and indirectly caused mortality, and actions that adversely modify habitat.) These fish protection requirements impose important constraints on Delta water supply operations.

### December 1994 Bay-Delta Framework Agreement and the 1995 WQCP

A Bay-Delta Framework Agreement was signed in June 1994 between the Federal Ecosystem Directorate and the Governor's Water Policy Council of the State of California to establish a comprehensive program for coordination and cooperation with respect to environmental protection and water supply dependability in the Bay-Delta estuary. The three major areas of agreement were:

- formulation of water quality objectives that incorporate EPA and SWRCB regulatory responsibilities,
- coordination of SWP and CVP operations that rapidly respond to environmental conditions in the Delta with an adaptive management approach, and
- evaluation and implementation of necessary facilities and operational controls to provide long-term Delta ecosystem management that integrates water supply and environmental protection objectives.

SWRCB's 1995 WQCP (adopted May 1995) and environmental appendix incorporated several elements of the EPA, NMFS, and USFWS regulatory objectives for salinity and endangered species protection. The 1995 WQCP objectives are expected to be fully implemented

with a new water right decision (to replace D-1485) within the next 3 years. The 1995 WQCP objectives were used as the applicable Delta standards for simulating the DW project alternatives and the No-Project Alternative. Several of the specific objectives are discussed in Appendix A2, "DeltaSOS: Delta Standards and Operations Simulation Model", and Appendix A3, "DeltaSOS Simulations of the Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives".

### **Delta Water Project Operations**

### **Coordinated Operations Agreement**

Reclamation, DWR, and others have worked extensively to deal with the complexities of protecting Delta beneficial uses. For example, under interim agreements, DWR cooperatively exports ("wheels") CVP water from the Delta when excess SWP pumping capacity is available.

One product of direct negotiation between Reclamation and DWR is the Agreement between the United States of America and the State of California for Coordinated Operation of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project. The Coordinated Operations Agreement (COA) establishes the basis for cooperative CVP and SWP operations to satisfy SWRCB objectives and provides for periodic review of CVP and SWP operations to satisfy the COA. The 1994 Bay-Delta Framework Agreement further emphasizes the cooperative operations of CVP and SWP facilities.

### **CALFED Operations Group**

The 1994 Bay-Delta Framework Agreement established the California-Federal Operations Group referred to as CALFED to coordinate SWP and CVP operations and recommend changes in combined Delta operations that might provide additional fish protection and allow Delta exports with reduced fishery impacts. CALFED Operations Group was specifically charged with recommending operational changes based on realtime fish monitoring results to minimize incidental take and satisfy other requirements of Endangered Species Act biological opinions. The CALFED Operations Group is also charged with the exchange of information and the discussion of strategies to implement fish protection measures, satisfy 1995 WQCP water quality objectives, and cooperate with the Interagency Ecological Program (IEP) to determine factors affecting Delta habitat and the health of fisheries and to identify appropriate corrective measures for the CVP and the SWP. The CALFED Operations Group has been meeting monthly during 1995.

### Water Quality and Fishery Monitoring

DWR and Reclamation operate an extensive network of stations for monitoring Delta salinity conditions. Daily data on electrical conductivity (EC) are used to determine the response of Delta salinity conditions to changes in water supply operations and to demonstrate compliance with applicable water quality standards (see Appendix B2, "Salt Transport Modeling Methods and Results for the Delta Wetlands Project"). EC is a general measure of dissolved salts in water and is the most commonly measured water quality variable in the Delta.

Reclamation and DWR operations staffs routinely coordinate monthly planning and daily Delta operations to meet Delta objectives for municipal and agricultural uses and the protection of fish and wildlife and satisfy export pumping demands. The CVP and the SWP are obligated to follow the directives of the "reasonable and prudent" alternatives that are recommended in the biological opinions for winter-run chinook salmon and delta smelt to minimize adverse effects of project operations on these species while still achieving the water supply purposes of the projects. Fish salvage records and IEP fish monitoring data are used to guide operations.

### Provisions of the CVP Improvement Act of 1992

The Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) dedicates 800 thousand acre-feet per year (TAF/yr) of water delivery for fish and wildlife recovery and mandates the acquisition of additional water for fish and wildlife purposes. Reclamation has implemented interim changes in its Delta operations during 1993 and 1994, as recommended by USFWS, to dedicate the 800 TAF/yr. Long-term changes in CVP operations that may be required to satisfy the CVPIA are being evaluated by Reclamation and USFWS, and a programmatic EIS is expected to be published in 1995.

### **Delta Water Supply Planning**

A large proportion of California's water supply moves through the Delta to be exported to urban and agricultural water users in the San Joaquin Valley, San Francisco Bay Area, and Southern California. Therefore, statewide water supply planning must be based on an accurate description of Delta standards and operational constraints.

Water supply conditions in California and the Delta are commonly evaluated using DWR's operations planning model, DWRSIM, or Reclamation's operations planning model, PROSIM. DWR and Reclamation use these models to simulate possible effects of increased demands, new facilities, or new standards on SWP or CVP project operations. These models simulate monthly patterns of water storage, diversion, and export based on historical hydrologic data. Figure 3A-1 shows the upstream reservoirs that are simulated in the DWRSIM and PROSIM operations planning models.

DAYFLOW is a database of daily hydrologic conditions, including measured Delta inflows and exports, estimated consumptive use, and net Delta outflow (DWR 1986). The daily data have been compiled for each water year (October 1 to September 30) beginning with 1930 and are updated annually. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and DWR streamflow gages are the sources of inflow measurements for the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Mokelumne, Cosumnes, and Calaveras Rivers. Yolo Bypass and several miscellaneous inflows between Sacramento and Stockton are also estimated from available streamflow gages. CVP and SWP operations records are the source of export pumping data. DAY-FLOW provides an accounting of historical Delta boundary (systemwide) hydrology that is used for evaluating flow-related conditions in the Delta.

Results from DWR studies to evaluate flow requirements of the 1995 WQCP objectives using DWRSIM have been used along with results from the DeltaSOS model developed by JSA for this EIR/EIS to describe Delta conditions, standards, and water supply constraints as a basis for evaluating possible effects of DW operations. (See Appendix A2, "DeltaSOS: Delta Standards and Operations Simulation Model", for a description of the application of DeltaSOS.)

### Historical Delta Water Supply and Water Quality

Because of variable hydrologic conditions, seasonal demands for water diversions, and agricultural drainage flows, water supply and water quality conditions in the Delta exhibit considerable fluctuations. Periods of high inflows that result in low salinity alternate with periods of low inflow that allow greater salinity intrusion and may allow larger effects from agricultural drainage. A second source of variation in Delta water supply and water

quality conditions is CVP and SWP project operations that may store water upstream for later release and export to supply south-of-Delta demands. Existing Delta water supply conditions are described in detail in Appendix A1, "Delta Monthly Water Budgets for Operations Modeling of the Delta Wetlands Project", and existing Delta salinity conditions are described in detail in Appendix B2, "Salt Transport Modeling Methods and Results for the Delta Wetlands Project".

Figure 3A-2 shows the historical annual pattern of Delta inflow and exports and estimated annual channel depletion resulting from Delta ET losses for the 1922-1991 period, based on DWR's DAYFLOW database (1930-1991) and DWR's estimates of unimpaired flow (natural tributary inflow without storage or diversions) (1922-1929). Delta inflow that is not lost to Delta ET or pumped as Delta export is calculated as Delta outflow.

Table 3A-1 gives annual values for the historical Delta water budget terms for water years 1922-1991 based on the DAYFLOW database (1930-1991) and unimpaired flow estimates (1922-1929). Historical Delta inflow averaged approximately 23.0 million acre-feet per year (MAF/yr) for 1922-1991. Consumptive use was estimated at 1.59 MAF/yr and rainfall averaged 0.82 MAF/yr, so net Delta channel depletion averaged about 0.77 MAF/yr. Historical exports increased from less than 0.1 MAF in 1950 (CCWD diversions) to about 6 MAF in 1989 and 1990 (see details in Appendix A1).

Figure 3A-3 shows DAYFLOW estimates of monthly historical Delta outflow for water years 1968-1991, corresponding to the period when most CVP and SWP facilities were constructed and operating. Delta outflow has fluctuated greatly during this historical period, with low-flow periods of less than 5,000 cfs common in fall, and high-flow periods of greater than 50,000 cfs in winter of 13 of the 24 years.

Figure 3A-4 shows historical monthly Delta EC patterns for 1968-1991 (from EPA's STORET database) measured at Pittsburg, just upstream of Chipps Island (see Appendix B2). By comparison of Figures 3A-3 and 3A-4, it can be seen that periods of low Delta outflow correspond with major salinity intrusion episodes at Pittsburg, and periods of high Delta outflow correspond with salinity being flushed from the Delta.

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### Analytical Approach and Impact Mechanisms

### **DWRSIM and DeltaSOS**

Possible water supply effects of alternative operations of the DW project were evaluated with the Delta-SOS model developed by JSA (see Appendix A2, "Delta-Delta Standards and Operations Simulation Model"). For assessment purposes, operations under each of the DW project alternatives (Alternatives 1, 2, and 3) were simulated using DeltaSOS, and the No-Project Alternative was simulated with DeltaSOS to provide a baseline condition, including the same Delta operating conditions, with which DW operations under each alternative could be compared. The lead agencies (SWRCB and the Corps) determined that the simulations for this EIR/EIS assessment should be performed assuming implementation of the 1995 WQCP objectives as interpreted by DWR for modeling the Delta water supply effects of the WQCP using DWRSIM. The lead agencies consider the DWRSIM results to be the best available representation of likely future Delta conditions under the 1995 WQCP objectives.

As described in Chapter 3, "Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences - Overview of Impact Analysis Approach", the simulations were therefore performed based on the assumption that operations of the DW project and the No-Project Alternative would be within the 1995 WQCP objectives for Delta outflow and Delta export limits and would be consistent with current Corps limits on SWP pumping (6,680 cfs). For assessment of cumulative impacts, DeltaSOS simulations were also performed for operations that would be within the 1995 WQCP objectives, but allowing for SWP export pumping at the full physical capacity of 10,300 cfs for Banks Pumping Plant.

Because the 70-year hydrologic record for the Delta tributaries is the best available description of likely future hydrologic conditions, hydrologic data from this record serve as the basis of simulations of future Delta operations. The results of the simulations are therefore shown as corresponding to the water years of the hydrologic record (1922-1991) and represent estimates of operations under hydrologic conditions replicating those of this period of record.

DeltaSOS simulations require an initial Delta water budget, user-specified input parameters (switches) that govern simulated Delta operations, and specified matrices of Delta standards. As described below under "Simulated 1995 WQCP Objectives", simulation results from the DWRSIM monthly water supply planning model provided the initial water budget terms for the DeltaSOS simulations. DWR performed these simulations, referred to as DWRSIM study 1995-C6B-SWRCB-409, in January 1995 to represent the 1995 WQCP objectives. The specified model inputs for the DW project simulations are described in Appendix A3, "DeltaSOS Simulations of the Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives". Selected results are presented in tables and graphs in Appendix A3 to compare each simulated DW alternative with the No-Project Alternative; results of the DWRSIM and DeltaSOS model studies are summarized in this chapter.

### Simulated 1995 WQCP Objectives

The DWRSIM simulation used for estimating the initial Delta water budget used in the DeltaSOS simulations represented the 1995 WQCP objectives based on assumptions summarized below. The DWRSIM modeling assumptions necessary to represent the 1995 WQCP objectives in a monthly water supply planning model have been described in detail in SWRCB (1995). More complete descriptions of these DWRSIM and DeltaSOS modeling assumptions are presented in Appendices A1, A2, and A3.

Following are major DWRSIM assumptions for the 1995 WQCP simulations:

- Upstream hydrology, depletions, and diversions were based on 1995 level of development, as presented in California Water Plan Update (DWR 1994). See Appendix A1 for more details.
- Water-year classification was based on the "40-30-30 Sacramento Valley Four-River Index" and the "60-20-20 San Joaquin Valley Four-River Index". The outflow requirements during February-June depend on the previous month's "Eight-River Index" runoff volume. These classification schemes are slightly different from those used for the standards specified in D-1485, which established the Delta operations criteria in effect until approval of the 1995 WOCP.
- Delta outflow requirements were the combination of fixed monthly requirements, estuarine

habitat requirements (expressed in terms of "X2", the position of the 2-parts-per-thousand [2-ppt] salinity gradient), and requirements for additional outflow to protect the chloride objective of 250 milligrams per liter (mg/l) for Delta exports. Because the X2 requirements in the 1995 WQCP depend on the previous month's runoff, the required outflow must be calculated for each month. Minimum outflow objectives are maintained during low runoff periods.

- The CVP Delta export demand was assumed to be 3.15 MAF/yr, including 145 TAF/yr for CCWD diversions. However, these CVP demands were not always satisfied in drier years in DWRSIM simulations. The SWP Delta export demands were assumed to vary with Kern River runoff and Los Angeles rainfall conditions. The range of possible SWP export demands was 2.6-3.6 MAF/yr, with an average of 2.85 MAF/yr. The maximum combined Delta export demand of 6.7 MAF/yr was specified in about 45% of the simulated years. The simulated average annual Delta export, based on these variable demands, was 5.7 MAF/yr, with 2.8 MAF/yr simulated as SWP and delivery and 2.9 MAF/yr as CVP delivery. See Appendix A3 for more details.
- San Joaquin River inflows, estimated with another DWR model called STANSIM, met the 1995 WQCP Vernalis water quality objectives (with a maximum of 70 TAF/yr), and the Vernalis pulse-flow objectives were satisfied with additional water from upstream tributaries (Tuolumne and Merced Rivers) when necessary. This additional San Joaquin River inflow averaged 72 TAF/yr but was required in only a few years. See Appendix A3 for more details.
- Combined SWP and CVP Delta exports were limited as specified in the 1995 WQCP to a percentage of the simulated Delta river inflow (which does not include rainfall). These percentages are 35% in February-June and 65% for the remainder of the year. The February percentage is 45% if the January Eight-River Index is less than 1.0 MAF. Export pumping during the pulse-flow period was limited to an amount equivalent to the pulse flow during half of April and half of May. See Appendix A2 for details.

### Simulated Delta Water Supply Conditions

Possible effects of the DW project on Delta water supply conditions were assessed through comparison of simulated conditions under the DW project alternatives with those under the No-Project Alternative. Delta water supply under existing conditions, which include agricultural land uses on the DW project islands, is similar to water supply under the No-Project Alternative; the estimated changes in consumptive water use between the existing agricultural land uses and the intensified agricultural uses under the No-Project Alternative (estimated to be as much as 30 TAF/yr, as shown in Table 2-2 in Chapter 2) are not measurable at the scale of monthly water supply modeling. Therefore, rather than presenting two lists of the same values for existing Delta water supply conditions and the No-Project Alternative conditions, this section describes the simulation results for the No-Project Alternative.

Appendix A3 includes details of annual and monthly values for Delta conditions simulated by DeltaSOS for the No-Project Alternative. Annual values summarize annual variations but do not show monthly fluctuations. Monthly percentile tables in Appendix A3 provide an important seasonal summary of simulated Delta conditions for the No-Project Alternative.

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations under the No-Project Alternative, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports, required outflow, and effects on export and outflow and major channel flows. Tables 3A-3 and 3A-4 show DeltaSOS average simulation output for Delta exports and outflow under the No-Project Alternative. Selected simulation results are summarized in graphs in this chapter and are described below.

Monthly Simulation of Maximum SWP and CVP Exports. The only adjustment that DeltaSOS makes to the initial DWRSIM results is to increase the combined CVP and SWP exports to the maximum possible within the constraints specified in the 1995 WQCP.

DeltaSOS simulations indicate that a considerable amount of Delta export would be possible in addition to that simulated by DWRSIM for its variable assumption of south-of-Delta demands (see Appendix A1). The additional simulated SWP and CVP exports average 442 TAF/yr. These additional exports are simulated in Delta-SOS to provide an appropriate basis for estimating potential water supply effects of the DW project. Only water that could not have been exported directly by the SWP or the CVP was simulated to be available for DW diversions. Only export pumping capacity that could not have

been used by the CVP and the SWP because of the 1995 WQCP export limits was simulated to be available for export pumping (wheeling) of DW discharges.

The DeltaSOS adjustment of the initial DWRSIM Delta exports is fully described in Appendix A3. This assumption of maximum CVP and SWP exports within the export limits specified in the 1995 WQCP may result in more Delta export being simulated than could be fully used in some years. It seems likely that in the event that more water were needed for south-of-Delta beneficial uses than simulated with DWRSIM, SWP or CVP export pumping of available water in the Delta would occur prior to discharge from DW storage. Additional discussion of these SWP and CVP export adjustments can be found in Appendix A3.

Monthly Simulation Values for Outflow, Export, and Water Available for DW Diversions. Figure 3A-5 shows monthly Delta outflow and required Delta outflow simulated by DeltaSOS for the No-Project Alternative under the 1995 WQCP objectives for 1968-1991. Simulated outflow values for 1922-1967 are shown in Figures A3-1A and A3-1B in Appendix A3. In many months of most years, a considerable portion of Delta outflow is represented by required Delta outflow, which includes DWRSIM estimates of X2 and requirements for "carriage water" (additional Delta outflow required to maintain acceptable chloride concentrations in export water as Delta exports are increased) (see details in Appendix A2).

Figure 3A-6 shows the DeltaSOS-simulated monthly Delta export pumping for water years 1968-1991 for the No-Project Alternative. The initial export values from DWRSIM have been adjusted by DeltaSOS to estimate additional exports that could be made within specified monthly export limits and Delta outflow objectives (without considering south-of-Delta demands and storage capacity). DeltaSOS often simulates additional export in spring because DWRSIM-simulated exports are less than the maximum possible if demands are satisfied and San Luis Reservoir storage is full. Table 3A-4 presents monthly percentiles of the DeltaSOS simulations showing the monthly distribution of Delta exports for the 70-year simulation period for the No-Project Alternative. Monthly percentiles indicate the fraction of years that a cell value (export rate) would be less than that value. For example, the average October export was simulated to be below 11,280 cfs in 70% of years, and the minimum export rate was simulated to be 4,288 cfs.

Figure 3A-7 shows simulated monthly values of water available for DW project diversions for the 1968-1991 period under the 1995 WQCP objectives. The

3A-9

maximum monthly average diversion rate needed to fill the 238-TAF capacity of the two DW reservoir islands is 4,000 cfs. Because the monthly average flow of available water is often greater than 4,000 cfs, the DW project would divert only a small portion of the available water in most months.

Annual Simulation Values for Outflow and Export. Figure 3A-8 shows simulated annual values for Delta outflow and required Delta outflow (in MAF) for the No-Project Alternative for water years 1922-1991 under the 1995 WQCP objectives. Some years were simulated to have very little surplus Delta outflow, whereas other years were simulated to have several MAF of surplus outflow.

Figure 3A-9 shows the annual values for DWRSIMsimulated Delta exports (from DWRSIM results) and the DeltaSOS-adjusted Delta exports (that satisfy all standards and criteria but export all available water) for the No-Project Alternative for water years 1922-1991. The average annual adjusted CVP and SWP exports totaled 6.15 MAF. DeltaSOS simulated some years having no additional export pumping, whereas other years were simulated to have more than 1,000 TAF (1 MAF) of additional export beyond the amount simulated by DWRSIM. DeltaSOS simulated total possible export for most years to be less than 7 MAF; 1958, 1975, 1982, and 1983 were the only years with simulated adjusted exports of more than 7.5 MAF/yr. Each of the DW-alternatives was simulated and compared with these DeltaSOSadjusted Delta conditions simulated for the No-Project Alternative. The simulated values are shown in Figures 3A-10 through 3A-12, and comparisons are discussed below.

### Measures of Potential Water Supply Effects and Criteria for Determining Impact Significance

Several issues related to potential water supply effects were considered as impact assessment variables. Some of these could be simulated with the water supply planning models, whereas others could only be qualitatively assessed.

Full evaluations of potential environmental impacts on hydrodynamics, water quality, and fisheries were performed using the simulated monthly changes in Delta conditions associated with the DW project. The results of these impact assessments are presented in Chapters 3B, 3C, and 3F, respectively.

For purposes of this EIR/EIS, the DW project is analyzed without consideration of subsequent environmental effects caused by the delivery of purchased DW water or by the storage of water under a third party's water rights because the identity of the end user of the DW water remains speculative. The DW project could be used for interim storage of water being transferred through the Delta from sellers upstream to buyers served by Delta exports or as interim storage for water owned by parties other than DW for use to meet scheduled outflow requirements (water transfers and water banking). Under this EIR/EIS, the DW project would yield a water supply based only on water stored under its own appropriative permits and subsequently conveyed to Delta channels. A separate entity purchasing DW water could divert that water from Delta channels and export it, probably through CVP or SWP facilities, for direct use or to increase groundwater or surface water storage, or could use water for estuarine or Delta beneficial uses (increased outflow). The purchasing entity would affect SWP or CVP operations to the same extent as would any entity that wheels water under California Water Code provisions and contracts authorized by those provisions. A number of opportunities exist to operate the DW project conjunctively with the CVP and SWP, but these arrangements remain speculative and are beyond the scope of this EIR/EIS. Delivery of purchased DW water or temporary storage of water being transferred through the Delta may be subject to further environmental review.

The actual purchaser of DW project water and actual contractual arrangements with major water supply project operations have not been identified. DW project operations could be adjusted as necessary to be integrated with any contractor-purchaser's operating criteria. The contractor-purchaser and associated operations might be changed from time to time, reflecting future water demands, Delta conditions, and Delta operating requirements. However, DW project effects on potential purchasers of DW project water were not used as criteria for assessing impact significance.

### **Delta Water Rights**

Project permits granted by SWRCB would require that project diversions not interfere with the diversion and use of water by other users with riparian or prior (senior) appropriative rights. Many riparian and appropriative water right holders are located upstream of the Delta in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. A large number of riparian water diversions are located in the Delta. DWR, Reclamation, CCWD, and several smaller diverters hold senior appropriative water rights.

DWR Division of Operations and Maintenance, in cooperation with Reclamation's CVOCO, maintains daily water budget estimates for the Delta and designates the Delta condition each day as being "in balance" or "in excess" relative to all SWRCB objectives and water right terms and conditions. When the Delta condition is designated by DWR (with possible review by the CALFED Operations Group) to be in balance, all Delta inflow is determined to be required to meet Delta objectives and satisfy diversions by CCWD, the CVP, the SWP, other senior water right holders, and Delta riparian water users. Therefore, when the Delta is in balance, additional water would not be available for diversion by the DW project.

When DWR determines the Delta condition to be in excess, the DW project could be allowed to divert available excess water for storage on the reservoir islands. The daily quantity of available excess water would be estimated by DWR according to DWR's normal accounting procedures. To provide extra protection for compliance with 1995 WQCP Delta objectives and for existing water right holders, SWRCB may establish requirements for amounts of water within the designated excess water (i.e., buffers) that would not be available for DW diversions. Nevertheless, considerable excess Delta inflow would be available for diversion by the DW project during certain periods, especially major runoff events (Figure 3A-7).

DW project operations would not be permitted to interfere with senior appropriative water right holders or Delta riparian users. Any water right permits granted would contain terms and conditions regarding coordination with Delta operations conducted by DWR and Reclamation.

Although any interference with other riparian or prior appropriative water rights by the DW project alternatives would be considered a significant impact, SWRCB terms and conditions for DW project operations would not allow such interference with other riparian or prior water rights. Because DeltaSOS simulations of the DW alternatives were constrained to preclude interference with any riparian or prior appropriative rights, it is presumed that the DW project would have no significant impacts related to interference with prior water rights. No criteria for determining impact significance were selected and potential effects of the DW project on prior water rights are not discussed further in the impact assessment.

### Compliance with Delta Objectives and Requirements

Water Quality and Biological Resources. Existing and any future Delta water quality objectives or requirements for protection of fish and wildlife and other purposes, as adopted by SWRCB or other regulatory agencies, will be applicable to the DW project. DW project operations as conditioned and limited by permits would not be allowed to violate or interfere with compliance by others with applicable Delta water quality objectives or fish and wildlife requirements.

Permits granted by the lead agencies to DW would specify terms and conditions for allowable project operations related to water quality or fish and wildlife requirements. SWRCB terms and conditions for the requested DW water rights would specify the DW operational rules and criteria related to compliance with applicable Delta objectives and requirements.

DeltaSOS simulations of the No-Project Alternative and the DW project alternatives accounted for constraints by all 1995 WQCP objectives and operations criteria that can be interpreted on a monthly basis. The DW project therefore would not adversely affect compliance of Delta water management operations with Delta objectives.

Although any violation of applicable Delta objectives caused by the DW project would be considered a significant impact, SWRCB terms and conditions for DW project operations would not allow violation of Delta objectives. Therefore, it is presumed that none of the DW project alternatives would result in significant impacts related to violating Delta objectives. Therefore, no criteria for determining impact significance were selected and compliance of the DW project with applicable Delta objectives is assumed and is not discussed further in the impact assessment.

**Delta Outflow**. A general effect of the DW project diversions would be to reduce Delta outflow during periods of surplus outflow (i.e., outflows greater than those required to satisfy applicable outflow objectives) for the period of several weeks when project diversions would occur. It is also possible that a purchaser of stored DW water could use the water to increase Delta outflow for fisheries or estuarine habitat management purposes. DW project diversions are potentially substantial (maximum monthly average of 4,000 cfs), and simulated reductions in Delta outflow during periods of DW diversions can be identified in the monthly planning model results.

The 1995 WQCP objectives specify monthly minimum Delta outflows, as flows necessary for fish transport, as flows necessary to prevent salinity intrusion at

agricultural control locations during the irrigation season and at water supply intakes throughout the year, or as flows necessary to maintain the X2 salinity gradient location.

As discussed above, SWRCB terms and conditions for DW project operations would not allow violation of Delta outflow requirements. DW project effects on Delta outflow were not used as criteria for assessing water supply impact significance because it was presumed that the specified 1995 WQCP objectives adequately protect beneficial uses related to outflow. Potential effects of augmenting Delta outflow with purchased DW water during periods of reduced flows are expected to be generally beneficial. Because outflow can affect water quality and estuarine fish habitat, these potential impacts are evaluated in Chapter 3C, "Water Quality", and Chapter 3F, "Fishery Resources".

### **Delta Water Project Operations**

Upstream Reservoir Storage. DW operations may influence upstream reservoir storage by the CVP or the SWP if these projects purchase DW water as replacement for upstream reservoir releases. The general effect of using DW storage water as replacement for upstream reservoir releases would be to maintain slightly higher reservoir levels throughout the summer and fall when reservoirs typically draw down. Minimum streamflows below these reservoirs are regulated by instream flow requirements, and streamflows would not be reduced below these minimums by CVP or SWP use of DW water as replacement for upstream reservoir releases.

DWRSIM does not have the capability to simulate operations of a Delta storage facility and DeltaSOS does not simulate upstream reservoir operations. Potential effects of DW operations on upstream reservoir storage could not be directly simulated and evaluated. Therefore, DW project effects on upstream reservoir storage were not used as criteria for assessing impact significance. Qualitative assessment indicates that the potential effects on upstream reservoir storage increases would be beneficial but that there may be negative effects on instream flows below reservoirs.

**Delta Exports.** As described in Chapter 2, "Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives", the major purpose of the DW project is to divert surplus Delta inflows, transferred water, or banked water for later sale and/or release for Delta export or to meet water quality or flow requirements. Although one of the possible uses of DW project water could be augmenting Delta outflow, the more likely

use is increasing the supply of high-quality Delta exports for beneficial use in the CVP and SWP service areas.

Potential increases in Delta exports were the major water supply effects evaluated using the DWRSIM and DeltaSOS models. Annual and seasonal effects on export water supply are described in this chapter. Related impacts on hydrodynamics, water quality, and fishery resources are evaluated in Chapters 3B, 3C, and 3F, respectively. Because the lead agencies do not consider the addition or reduction of export water supply, by itself, as a beneficial or adverse impact, no criteria can be established to assess the significance of the impact. Therefore, DW project effects on export water supply were not used as criteria for assessing impact significance.

Daily CVP and SWP Operations. The DW project would be operated in response to daily changes in hydrologic, water quality, and fishery conditions. The DW project is designed to operate once all applicable Delta objectives are satisfied. If CVP and SWP compliance with Delta objectives is based, however, on fixed-period or moving averages, DW diversions during storm-related flows might reduce allowable CVP and SWP export pumping following the storm. SWRCB will establish terms and conditions for operating the DW project to address these daily operations issues and prevent DW operations from interfering with otherwise allowable CVP and SWP operations.

To assess the effects of short-term changes in Delta conditions on DW project operations, DeltaSOS was modified to simulate Delta conditions with a daily time step. A description of the daily model (DailySOS) and a discussion of the results from the model are presented in Appendix A4, "Possible Effects of Daily Delta Conditions on Delta Wetlands Project Operations and Impact Assessments". The daily model was used for simulating project operations and water supply effects in response to short-term hydrologic fluctuations.

Potential impacts on water quality and fisheries were not directly simulated at a daily time step, however, because available information is not sufficient to allow accurate assessment of these potential daily effects. Therefore, DW project effects on daily Delta flows were not used as criteria for assessing impact significance. The magnitude of DW diversions and discharges simulated using the daily model were compared with the monthly model estimates to confirm that potential water quality and fishery impact estimates that were based on monthly model results are similar to likely daily estimates. While effects may be larger on particular days, the

monthly average effect is likely to be similar to the estimates based on monthly average DW operations.

### **Delta Consumptive Use**

The four DW project islands have existing riparian and appropriative water rights to use a reasonable quantity of water from Delta channels for agricultural and other beneficial purposes. As described in Appendix A1, "Delta Monthly Water Budgets for Operations Modeling of the Delta Wetlands Project", the water budget for continuing agricultural use of the DW islands under the No-Project Alternative was based on DWR estimates for riparian water use on Delta lowlands. Delta riparian water use is factored into simulations performed using the water supply planning models (DWRSIM and Delta-SOS). Estimates for the No-Project Alternative water budget consist of approximately 77 TAF of combined diverted and seepage water, 23 TAF of rainfall onto the four DW project islands, and approximately 56 TAF of drainage water off the DW project islands, with a net consumptive use of about 44 TAF (Table A1-8 in Appendix A1, Table 3A-5).

Under DW project operations, consumptive water use would generally shift from irrigation diversions and crop ET with minor amounts of open-water evaporation to open-water evaporation during periods of storage on the reservoir islands and the seasonally flooded portions of the habitat islands with minor amounts of irrigation diversions and crop ET.

A project alternative is assumed to have a significant detectable impact on Delta consumptive use if it would cause an increase in Delta lowland ET exceeding 1% of the No-Project Alternative ET from Delta lowlands (890 TAF/yr) (Table A1-7 in Appendix A1). This assumed significance criterion could also be expressed as a change of greater than 20% of the consumptive use on the DW islands (44 TAF/yr) because the DW islands represent about 5% of the area of the Delta lowlands (Table A1-8 in Appendix A1). A project is considered to have a beneficial effect on Delta consumptive use if it would cause a decrease in Delta lowland ET.

### IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF ALTERNATIVE 1

Alternative 1 involves potential year-round diversion and storage of surplus water on Bacon Island and Webb Tract (reservoir islands). Bouldin Island and Holland Tract (habitat islands) would be managed primarily as wildlife habitat.

Under Alternative 1, DW diversions could occur in any month with surplus flows. In DeltaSOS modeling, it is assumed that discharges of water from the DW project islands would be exported in any month when unused capacity within the permitted pumping rate exists at the SWP and CVP pumps and strict interpretation of the 1995 WQCP "percent inflow" export limits do not prevent use of that capacity. Such unused capacity could exist when the amount of available water (i.e., total inflow less Delta channel depletion and Delta outflow requirements) is less than the amount specified by the export limits.

Water would be diverted to the reservoir islands (238-TAF water storage capacity) at a maximum monthly average diversion rate of 4,000 cfs, which would fill the two reservoir islands in one month. The maximum daily average diversion rate would be 9,000 cfs during several days when siphoning of water onto empty reservoirs begins; at this time, the maximum head differential would exist between island bottoms and channel water surfaces. The maximum daily average discharge rate would be 6,000 cfs, but the maximum monthly average discharge rate is assumed to be 4,000 cfs, allowing the two reservoir islands to empty in one month. Additional fishery protection measures may further limit DW operations (see Chapter 3F, "Fishery Resources").

Water management on the habitat islands would be slightly different from irrigation and drainage practices under the No-Project Alternative. Table A1-8 (in Appendix A1) gives the estimated monthly water budget terms for the DW habitat islands. Maximum diversion would occur in July, with an estimated diversion flow of 60 cfs (3.6 TAF). Maximum drainage would occur in January, with an estimated drainage flow of 42 cfs (2.5 TAF), assuming average rainfall. These diversions and drainage flows would not substantially change the Delta-SOS-simulated operations of the DW reservoir islands as described in this chapter.

Chapter 2, "Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives", presents a more complete description of DW project facilities and operations. Appendix A3, "DeltaSOS Simulations of the Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives", presents monthly average approximations of DW project operations under Alternative 1.

### Delta Water Supply Simulations

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations under Alternative 1, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow; DW diversions and discharges for export; and effects on export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows. The volume of available water diverted to storage under Alternative 1 would be equivalent to reductions in Delta outflow. As discussed above under "Delta Outflow" in the section "Measures of Potential Water Supply Effects and Criteria for Determining Impact Significance", DW project diversions would not cause violations of applicable Delta objectives. Furthermore, any water right permit granted by SWRCB would not allow reductions in Delta outflow that violate these objectives. Detailed information on simulated changes in Delta outflow is presented in Appendix A3.

Simulated DW operations for Alternative 1 consisted of average diversions of 222 TAF/yr and average discharges for export of 188 TAF/yr. Table 3A-6 gives the average annual values simulated by DeltaSOS for Delta conditions under Alternative 1. Table A3-7 in Appendix A3 gives the monthly DeltaSOS results for Alternative 1.

The DW project was simulated as operating minimally or not at all in several years because of limited availability of water for diversions. In other years, the annual diversion for storage was simulated to be greater than the 238-TAF reservoir capacity because of multiple diversion and discharge sequences in the same year. For example, the maximum annual diversion simulated for Alternative 1 was 522 TAF in water year 1982, produced by two separate reservoir filling periods. These simulated multiple fillings may not occur if there are not demands for the DW water in these wet years.

Simulated DW discharges for export increase Delta exports. No discharges were simulated in some years because of limited volumes of stored water on the reservoir islands. In other years, the DW discharge for export was simulated to be greater than the 238-TAF reservoir storage capacity, again because of multiple diversion and discharge periods in the same year. The maximum annual discharge simulated for Alternative 1 was 444 TAF in water year 1957. Some of these large simulated discharges for export were for wet years; however, there may not be demands for DW water during such years.

Figure 3A-10 shows annual DW diversions and DW discharges for export. In many years, diversions were

slightly greater than discharges, reflecting evaporation losses. In other years, diversions were much greater than discharges, indicating carryover storage on reservoir islands. Diversions in the subsequent years were much less than discharges.

Table 3A-7 gives the monthly percentiles of the DeltaSOS simulations for Alternative 1. The first panel of monthly percentiles shows the pattern of simulated DW diversions (in cfs) for each month. Diversions in a month are simulated in only about 10%-20% of the years because water may not be available for diversion or the reservoir islands may already be full. The mean diversion rate for each month indicates the overall importance of that month in terms of DW diversions. Most diversions were simulated to occur in October-January, and some were simulated to occur in February, March, and September. Almost no diversions are simulated in April-August.

The second panel shows monthly percentiles for endof-month storage (in TAF) on the reservoir islands. The simulations indicate that the reservoir islands would generally be filled during winter, when water is available, and emptied during summer, when water could be exported.

These monthly "stacks" are the distribution of DW storage values for the 70 simulated years, given in 10% increments (7 years) and do not represent a sequence of DW storage values. The sequence of storage values can be found in Table A3-7 in Appendix A3. The monthly distribution gives an overview of the expected DW operations in a particular calendar month. For example, simulated DW storage for the end of September was empty in 80% of the years. Simulated storage for the end of October was empty in 60% of the years, and for the end of November was empty in 50% of the years. The DW storage would be full during winter in the majority of years, until export capacity was available in summer. Simulated storage for the end of March was empty in only 10% of the years and was full (238 TAF) in about 60% of the years. At the end of August, some DW storage water (80-238 TAF) was simulated to remain in only about 10% of the years.

The third monthly percentile panel shows the simulated pattern of DW discharges for export (in cfs) for each month. Discharges in a month are simulated in only about 20% of the months because there is no water in DW storage, or additional pumping capacity may not be available for export of DW discharges. The mean simulated discharge rate for each month indicates the overall importance of that month in terms of DW discharges. Most DW discharges were simulated to occur

in July and August, and some discharges were simulated in other months.

No DW releases for Delta outflow were simulated for the DW project alternatives (see fourth panel); water is assumed to be held in storage until it can be discharged for export.

The fifth panel of Table 3A-7 presents simulated monthly percentiles for Delta export pumping (in cfs), including export of DW discharges, for each month. DW discharge for export would occur during months when SWP and CVP export pumping is limited by the 1995 WQCP objectives.

Appendix A3 presents detailed simulation results for Alternative 1. Appendix A4 discusses the possible differences between these monthly average simulations and likely daily DW operations.

### Effects on Delta Consumptive Use

Under Alternative 1, land uses would change from irrigated agriculture to primarily water storage on the reservoir islands and to wildlife habitat on the habitat islands. These land use changes would reduce ET from a total of 44 TAF/yr to 14 TAF/yr (estimated ET from the habitat islands) for the four islands. Additionally, an average of approximately 34 TAF/yr of evaporation would be lost from stored water on the reservoir islands during periods of water storage (Table 3A-5). An unknown amount of ET from moist soil and possibly from seepage would continue to be lost on the reservoir islands directly after total drawdown. Also, an ET amount approximately equal to the ET for the habitat islands (14 TAF) would be lost during periods when the reservoir islands are in a shallow-water wetland condition.

Total consumptive use on the four DW project islands is expected to increase by approximately 4 TAF/yr compared with use under the No-Project Alternative as a long-term average.

### Summary of Project Impacts and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Impact A-1: Increase in Delta Consumptive Use. Implementation of Alternative 1 would increase consumptive use by approximately 4 TAF/yr compared with consumptive use under the No-Project Alternative. This impact is considered less than significant for Delta water supply.

Mitigation. No mitigation is required.

### IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF ALTERNATIVE 2

Alternative 2 represents DW operations with two reservoir islands (Bacon Island and Webb Tract) and two habitat islands (Bouldin Island and Holland Tract).

Under Alternative 2, DW diversions could occur in any month with surplus flows, as under Alternative 1. In DeltaSOS modeling, it is assumed that discharges from the DW project islands would be exported in any month when unused capacity within the permitted pumping rate exists at the SWP and CVP pumps. Under this alternative, DW discharges would be allowed to be exported in any month when such capacity exists and would not be subject to strict interpretation of the 1995 WQCP "percent inflow" export limits. Export of DW discharges would be limited by Delta outflow requirements and the permitted combined pumping rate of the export pumps but would not be subject to strict interpretation of the "percent inflow" export limit. Additional fishery protection measures may further limit DW operations (see Chapter 3F, "Fishery Resources").

The maximum monthly average diversion rate to reservoir island storage would be 4,000 cfs (maximum initial daily average diversion rate of 9,000 cfs). The maximum monthly average discharge rate is assumed to be 4,000 cfs (maximum daily average discharge rate of 6,000 cfs). Water management for the habitat islands would be the same as described under Alternative 1. Alternative 2 is more fully described in Chapter 2.

### Delta Water Supply Simulations

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations under Alternative 2, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow; DW diversions and discharges for export; and effects on export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows. Average annual reductions in Delta outflow associated with this alternative would be equivalent to the volume of diversions but would not cause violations of applicable outflow standards.

Table 3A-8 indicates that average annual values for simulated DW operations under Alternative 2 were 225

Delta Wetlands Draft EIR/EIS 87-119FF\CH3A Ch 3A. Water Supply and Water Project Operations

3A-15

September 1995

TAF/yr of diversions and 202 TAF/yr of discharge for export. Table A3-10 in Appendix A3 gives the DW monthly simulation results for Alternative 2.

Table 3A-9 shows the monthly percentiles of DW operations for Alternative 2. Diversions were simulated to occur generally during September-March, and discharges were simulated to occur during the middle (February-March) or late part of the water year (May-July).

Figure 3A-11 shows the simulated annual DW diversions and DW discharges for export for Alternative 2. The patterns of years of multiple reservoir island fillings, carryover storage years, and years with no diversions or discharges are similar to those for Alternative 1.

Appendix A3 presents detailed simulation results for Alternative 2. Appendix A4 discusses the possible differences between these monthly average simulations and likely daily DW operations.

### Effects on Delta Consumptive Use

Under Alternative 2, habitat island ET is estimated to average 14 TAF/yr, as under Alternative 1, and evaporation of stored water would average approximately 23 TAF/yr, somewhat less than for Alternative 1 because of decreases in storage duration (Table 3A-5). Total consumptive use under Alternative 2 is estimated to average approximately 7 TAF/yr less than under the No-Project Alternative.

### Summary of Project Impacts and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Impact A-2: Reduction in Delta Consumptive Use. Implementation of Alternative 2 would decrease consumptive use by approximately 7 TAF compared with consumptive use for the No-Project Alternative. This impact is considered beneficial to Delta water supply and will result in reduced diversions during the irrigation season.

Mitigation. No mitigation is required.

### IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF ALTERNATIVE 3

Alternative 3 involves storage of water on Bacon Island, Webb Tract, Bouldin Island, and Holland Tract, with secondary uses for wildlife habitat and recreation. The portion of Bouldin Island north of SR 12 would be managed as a wildlife habitat area and would not be used for water storage. Diversions to the reservoir islands (406-TAF capacity) would be allowed during any month with available surplus flows. The diversion and discharge operations for Alternative 3 would be the same as for Alternative 2, but the assumed diversion and discharge rates are higher. The maximum monthly average diversion rate would be about 6,000 cfs, which would fill the four reservoir islands in about one month (maximum daily average initial diversion rate of 9,000 cfs). The maximum monthly average discharge rate is assumed to be 6,000 cfs (maximum daily average discharge rate of 12,000 cfs).

### Delta Water Supply Simulations

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations under Alternative 3, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow; DW diversions and discharges for export; and effects on export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows. Average annual reductions in Delta outflow associated with this alternative would be equivalent to the volume of diversions but would not cause violations of applicable outflow standards.

Table 3A-10 indicates that the average annual values for simulated DW operations for Alternative 3 were 356 TAF/yr of diversions and 302 TAF/yr of discharges for export. These values are much greater than for Alternative 1 or Alternative 2 because of the increased reservoir storage capacity on four project islands. Increased storage capacity allows increased DW diversions during years with plentiful surplus water but does not compensate for years of limited water availability. The greatest simulated annual DW diversion for Alternative 3 was 815 TAF/yr in 1982 (two complete DW reservoir fillings). It is unlikely that this volume of additional water supply would be needed in wet years. Table A3-13 in Appendix A3 gives the monthly results of simulations of Alternative 3.

Table 3A-11 shows the monthly percentiles of DW operations for Alternative 3. Diversions generally would occur early in the water year (October-February) and discharges would generally occur during early spring (February-March) or summer (June-August).

Figure 3A-12 shows the simulated annual DW diversions and DW discharges for Alternative 3. The patterns of years with no DW operation, years with large DW diversions and carryover DW storage, and years with reduced DW diversions because of carryover storage are similar to those of the other alternatives.

Appendix A3 presents detailed simulation results for Alternative 3. Appendix A4 discusses the possible differences between these monthly average simulations and likely daily DW operations.

### **Effects on Delta Consumptive Use**

Under Alternative 3, evaporation of stored water from all four DW islands is estimated to average 54 TAF/yr (Table 3A-5). Because all four islands would be operated as reservoir islands, there would be essentially no habitat island ET as under Alternatives 1 and 2 except for ET from a small portion of Bouldin Island. Some ET would occur from intermittent wetlands during nonstorage periods on the four reservoir islands, but the extent of this ET is not predictable.

Total consumptive use under Alternative 3 is predicted to average 54 TAF/yr, approximately 10 TAF/yr greater than under the No-Project Alternative. This increase in Delta consumptive use represents about a 1% increase in Delta lowland consumptive use. The consumptive use under Alternative 3 would be supplied by DW project diversions, whereas the No-Project Alternative consumptive use would be supplied by irrigation diversions in summer.

### Summary of Project Impacts and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Impact A-3: Increase in Delta Consumptive Use. Implementation of Alternative 3 would increase consumptive use by approximately 10 TAF compared with consumptive use under the No-Project Alternative. This increase represents about a 1% increase in Delta lowland consumptive use. Therefore, this impact is considered a significant and unavoidable impact of water storage operations. The reduced diversions during the irrigation

season may still be considered a benefit to Delta water supply.

**Mitigation**. No mitigation is available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

### IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF THE NO-PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

The No-Project Alternative (intensified agricultural use of the four DW project islands) represents Delta water supply conditions predicted under implementation of the 1995 WQCP.

The DeltaSOS simulation results for the No-Project Alternative were described above under "Impact Assessment Methodology". Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations under the No-Project Alternative, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow, and export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows.

Simulated Delta exports for the No-Project Alternative averaged 6.15 MAF/yr over the 70-year hydrologic record (Appendix A3). Delta exports under actual historical conditions totaled approximately 6 MAF in 1990 (Table 3A-1). The increased Delta consumptive use of 22 TAF can be attributed to variations in Delta agricultural use between drought and normal years.

Consumptive use of water to supply crop ET would be somewhat greater under the No-Project Alternative compared with historical agricultural land uses, but not measurably so at the scale of monthly water supply modeling (e.g., DWRSIM or DeltaSOS). Chapter 2, "Delta Wetlands Project Alternatives", describes the likely ET increase from existing (drought) conditions (i.e., 1988-1994) to intensive agricultural land use (No-Project Alternative) as 50% of the assumed consumptive use of 44 TAF/yr for the DW project islands. The lower estimated ET for the existing condition (22 TAF/yr) was caused by reduced agricultural use during the drought.

### **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

Cumulative water supply effects were evaluated using DeltaSOS simulations of the DW project alternatives under the 1995 WQCP, but assuming SWP pump-

ing permitted at full capacity of Banks Pumping Plant. This represents reasonably foreseeable future Delta conditions and regulatory standards (see description under "Impact Assessment Methodology" above). Cumulative water supply effects of the DW project alternatives are compared below with simulated monthly Delta water supply conditions for the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions.

The reservoir islands may have somewhat greater water storage capacity under cumulative conditions because of effects of continued peat soil oxidation and subsidence (see Appendix C3, "Water Quality Experiments on Potential Sources of Dissolved Organics and Trihalomethane Precursors for the Delta Wetlands Project"). DW estimates that average subsidence over the 50-year planning life of the project may average 0.5 inch per year over the 10,000 acres of the reservoir islands (Forkel pers. comm.). This average rate of subsidence would increase water storage capacity under cumulative conditions by approximately 20 TAF or 9% of the reservoir storage capacity. Therefore, possible average DW project diversions and discharges may be approximately 9% greater than those simulated by DeltaSOS.

### Water Supply Conditions for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions

### **Delta Water Supply Simulations**

Appendix A-3 presents complete DeltaSOS simulation results for cumulative Delta water supply conditions, represented as the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions. Selected variables are summarized in this chapter.

Figure 3A-13 shows the simulated monthly Delta outflow and the required Delta outflow for the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions for water years 1968-1991. The pattern of required Delta outflow is the same as for the No-Project Alternative.

Figure 3A-14 shows the simulated monthly Delta exports for the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions for water years 1968-1991. The DWRSIM simulation of exports used as the initial Delta water budget did not assume use of the full SWP pumping capacity of 10,300 cfs. The DeltaSOS simulation of the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions indicates that a considerable amount of additional export pumping would be possible beyond that simulated by

DWRSIM. However, DeltaSOS does not check for south-of-Delta demands on storage capacity and DeltaSOS does not change the DWRSIM estimates of carriage water (see Appendix A2). The DeltaSOS adjustment in exports for the cumulative No-Project Alternative averaged 1,018 TAF/yr (Table 3A-2).

Figure 3A-15 shows the simulated monthly pattern of water available for DW diversion for the cumulative No-Project Alternative for water years 1968-1991. Tables 3A-12 and 3A-13 show the mean annual simulation output and monthly percentiles of simulations for exports under the No-Project Alternative.

Figure 3A-16 shows annual Delta outflow and required Delta outflow for the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions for water years 1922-1991. Table A3-14 in Appendix A3 shows the annual DeltaSOS adjustments in initial Delta exports (DWRSIM results) and the DeltaSOS-adjusted Delta exports (that satisfy standards while exporting all available water) for the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions. Monthly DeltaSOS adjustment to DWRSIM-simulated exports are shown in Table A3-16 in Appendix A3. In some years, no additional export pumping was simulated by DeltaSOS, whereas in other years more than 3 MAF of additional export was simulated beyond the DWRSIM results (1983 and 1984). The total adjusted export for 13 out of 70 years was greater than 8 MAF/yr (i.e., in wet years) because of the greater assumed Delta permitted pumping rate. Some of these potential exports may not be required for south-of-Delta beneficial uses.

Each of the DW alternatives was simulated under cumulative conditions and compared with the DeltaSOS simulation results for the No-Project Alternative under cumulative conditions to determine cumulative water supply effects.

### **Delta Consumptive Use**

Net consumptive use on the DW project islands under the No-Project Alternative is estimated to be 44 TAF/yr under cumulative conditions.

### Cumulative Impacts, Including Impacts of Alternative 1

### **Delta Water Supply Simulations**

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations for Alternative 1 under cumu-

lative conditions, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow; DW diversions and discharges for export; and effects on export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows. Average annual reductions in Delta outflow associated with this alternative would be equivalent to the volume of diversions (minus No-Project Alternative consumptive use) but would not cause violations of applicable outflow standards.

Table 3A-14 presents annual average Delta conditions simulated by DeltaSOS for Alternative 1 under cumulative conditions. Simulated DW operations for Alternative 1 consist of average diversions of 191 TAF/yr and average discharges for export of 166 TAF/yr. Alternative 1 would have operated in fewer years under cumulative conditions than under existing conditions because of limited availability of water for diversions. Because of the greater export pumping capacity, however, greater DW exports were simulated in several of the years. Table 3A-15 gives the monthly percentiles of the Delta-SOS estimates for Alternative 1 under cumulative conditions. Table A3-19 in Appendix A3 gives the monthly results and cumulative conditions.

Figure 3A-17 shows simulated annual DW diversions and DW discharges for export for Alternative 1 under cumulative conditions for water years 1922-1991. Average DW discharges for export were simulated to be approximately 12% less under cumulative conditions than under Alternative 1 (Table 3A-2).

Alternative 1, if permitted by SWRCB, would comply with all applicable Delta standards and operating criteria under cumulative conditions.

### Effects on Delta Consumptive Use

Because of differences in periods of DW diversions and discharges, consumptive use from evaporation under Alternative 1 would be reduced by 9 TAF/yr (from 48 TAF/yr to 39 TAF/yr) under cumulative future conditions (Table 3A-5). The consumptive use of 39 TAF/yr represents a decrease of 5 TAF/yr from consumptive use under the No-Project Alternative.

Impact A-4: Reduction in Delta Consumptive Use under Cumulative Conditions. Under cumulative conditions, implementation of Alternative 1 would decrease Delta consumptive use by 5 TAF/yr from consumptive use estimated for the No-Project Alternative. This impact is considered beneficial.

Mitigation. No mitigation is required.

### Cumulative Impacts, Including Impacts of Alternative 2

### **Delta Water Supply Simulations**

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations for Alternative 2 under cumulative conditions, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow; DW diversions and discharges for export; and effects on export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows. Average annual reductions in Delta outflow associated with this alternative would be equivalent to the volume of diversions (minus No-Project Alternative consumptive use) but would not cause violations of applicable outflow standards.

Table 3A-16 indicates that the average annual simulated DW operations for Alternative 2 under cumulative conditions were 211 TAF/yr of diversions and 197 TAF/yr of discharges for export.

Table 3A-17 shows the monthly percentiles of DW operations and Table A3-22 in Appendix A3 gives the monthly results for Alternative 2 under cumulative conditions.

Figure 3A-18 shows simulated annual DW diversions and DW discharges for Alternative 2 under cumulative conditions for water years 1922-1991. Average DW discharges for export were simulated to be approximately 3% less under cumulative conditions than under Alternative 2 (Table 3A-2).

Alternative 2, if permitted by SWRCB, would comply with all applicable Delta standards and operating criteria under cumulative conditions.

### Effects on Delta Consumptive Use

Consumptive use from evaporation under Alternative 2 would be reduced by 9 TAF/yr (from 37 TAF/yr to 28 TAF/yr) under cumulative future conditions (Table 3A-5). The consumptive use of 28 TAF/yr represents a decrease of 16 TAF/yr from consumptive use under the No-Project Alternative.

Under cumulative conditions, Alternative 2 would have the same impact on consumptive use as described above for Alternative 1 under cumulative conditions.

### Cumulative Impacts, Including Impacts of Alternative 3

### **Delta Water Supply Simulations**

Table 3A-2 summarizes simulated average annual DW project operations for Alternative 3 under cumulative conditions, showing DeltaSOS-adjusted exports; required outflow; DW diversions and discharges for export; and effects on export, outflow, and major Delta channel flows. Average annual reductions in Delta outflow associated with this alternative would be equivalent to the volume of diversions (minus No-Project Alternative consumptive use) but would not cause violations of applicable outflow standards.

Table 3A-18 indicates that the average annual simulated DW operations for Alternative 3 under cumulative conditions were 314 TAF/yr of diversions and 282 TAF/yr of discharges for export.

Table 3A-19 shows the monthly percentiles of DW operations for Alternative 3 under cumulative conditions and Table A3-25 in Appendix A3 gives the monthly results.

Figure 3A-19 shows simulated annual DW diversions and DW discharges for Alternative 3 under cumulative conditions for water years 1922-1991. DW discharges for export were 7% less under cumulative conditions (Table 3A-2). No significant cumulative water supply impacts are identified.

Alternative 3, if permitted by SWRCB, would comply with all applicable Delta standards and operating criteria under cumulative conditions.

### Effects on Delta Consumptive Use

Consumptive use under Alternative 3 would be reduced by 22 TAF/yr (from 54 TAF/yr to 32 TAF/yr) under cumulative conditions (Table 3A-5). The consumptive use of 32 TAF/yr represents a decrease of 12 TAF/yr from consumptive use under the No-Project Alternative.

Under cumulative conditions, Alternative 3 would have the same impact on consumptive use as described above for Alternative 1 under cumulative conditions.

### Cumulative Impacts, Including Impacts of the No-Project Alternative

The No-Project Alternative would not contribute measurably to cumulative effects on consumptive use in the Delta.

### **CITATIONS**

### **Printed References**

California. Department of Water Resources. 1986. DAYFLOW program documentation and data summary user's guide. February. Central District. Sacramento, CA.
North Delta program draft environmental impact report/environmental impact statement. November. Sacramento, CA.
Department of Water Resources. 1990b.  South Delta water management program - phase I of water banking program draft environmental impact report/environmental impact statement. June. Sacramento, CA.
Los Banos Grandes facilities draft environmental impact report. December. Sacramento, CA.
Department of Water Resources. 1994. California water plan update. (Bulletin 160-93.) Sacramento, CA.
. State Water Resources Control Board. 1989. Information pertaining to water rights in California. Sacramento, CA.
State Water Resources Control Board.  1995. Environmental report appendix to the water quality control plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta estuary.

Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region. 1993. Stage 2 environmental impact report/environmental impact statement for the Los Vaqueros Project, Contract Costa County, Cali-

Sacramento, CA.

Contra Costa Water District and U.S. Department of the

fornia. Final. September 8, 1993. Concord and Sacramento, CA. Technical assistance provided by Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. (JSA 90-211); Montgomery Watson Americas; Woodward-Clyde Consultants; and Sonoma State University, Sacramento, CA.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 1993. Biological opinion for the operation of the federal Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project. Long Beach, CA.

San Francisco Estuary Project. 1993. Managing freshwater discharge to the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta estuary: the scientific basis for an estuarine standard. Oakland, CA.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1995. Formal consultation and conference on effects of long-term operation of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project on the threatened delta smelt, delta smelt critical habitat, and proposed threatened Sacramento splittail. (1-1-94-F-70.) March 6, 1995. Sacramento, CA.

### **Personal Communications**

Forkel, David. Project manager. Delta Wetlands, Lafayette, CA. February 17, 1994 - telephone conversation.

<u></u>		Τ
Average	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1927 1928 1928 1931 1931 1932 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933	Water Year
age	<b>∪∪∪∪∪∀∀∀∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪</b>	Sac Basin Year Type <sup>a</sup>
	~ O TO W 4 O W TO TO TO CO C ~ ~ 4 O ~ ~ ~ ~ W O O 4 W W W O O ~ W W 4 ~ W ~ 4 TO TO W O O A ~ W ~ 4 TO	SJR Basin Year Type <sup>a</sup>
15,856 2,752 1,077 3	18,988 13,989 11,747 16,363 17,479 17,179 17,179 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 18,041 19,660 19,660 19,660 19,660 19,660 19,660 19,660 19,660 10,591 11,488 22,786 22,786 22,786 22,786 22,786 22,786 22,786 22,786 22,786 23,362 24,233 24,233 24,233 27,786 28,056 11,591	Sac Inflow (TAF)
2,752	1,302 2,485 721 5,200 2,092 906 906 91,152 11,153 11,	Yolo Bypass Flow (TAF)
1,077	1,840 1,446 1,446 1,641	Eastside Inflow (TAF)
3,319	6,732 4,043 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,267 1,266 1,267 1,268 1,267 1,268 1,267 1,268 1,267 1,268	SJR Basin Inflow (TAF)
23,004	28,873 11,4868 22,097 15,828 16,828 17,106 11,266	Total Delta Inflow (TAF)
819	548 548 548 548 548 548 548 548	Delta Rain (TAF)
1,587	1,425 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,684	Delta Consump- tive Use (TAF)
768	865 1,286 877 883 1,137 1	Delta Channel Depletion (TAF)
1,737	1,175 1,175	Delta Exports (TAF)
20,616	28,798 11,965 14,965 15,077 16,577 16,577 16,577 16,132 16,577 16,132 16,133 16,133 16,133 17,138	Delta Outflow (TAF)

Notes: 4 1 = wet, 2 = above normal, 3 = below normal, 4 = dry, 5 = critically dry.

Sources: The 1922-1929 data are from the UNIMPAIRED data set and the 1930-1991 data are from the DAYFLOW database, both maintained by DWR. See Appendix A1 for details.

Table 3A-2. Summary of 70-Year DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Channel Flows, Diversions, and Exports under the DW Project Alternatives and the No-Project Alternative (TAF)

	No-Project				No-Project Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Location	Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Sutter & Steamboat Slough flow	5,091	5,091	5,091	5,091	5,091	5,091	5,091	5,091
Revised DCC diversion	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Georgiana Slough flow	4,090	4,090	4,090	4,090	4,090	4,090	4,090	4,090
Rio Vista flow	13,793	13,793	13,793	13,793	13,793	13,793	13,793	13,793
Initial DWRSIM exports	5,712	5,712	5,712	5,712	5,712	5,712	5,712	5,712
Net export change	442	450	450	464	1,018	1,029	1,029	1,046
Adjusted total export	6,154	6,162	6,162	6,177	6,730	6,741	6,741	6,759
Required Delta outflow	5,802	5,802	5,802	5,802	5,802	5,802	5,802	5,802
Outflow deficit	0	0	O	0	0	0	O	0
Montezuma Slough flow	930	931	931	931	930	931	931	931
Head of Old River diversion	1,370	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369
Available for DW diversion	2,572	2,575	2,575	2,579	1,995	1,996	1,996	1,996
DW storage diversions	o	222	225	356	0	191	211	314
DW storage exports	0	188	202	302	0	166	197	282
DW storage releases	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Final total export	6,154	6,350	6,364	6,479	6,730	6,907	6,938	7,041
Final QWEST flow	420	215	212	92	(156)	(333)	(353)	(448)
Final Delta outflow	14,120	13,915	13,912	13,792	13,544	13,367	13,347	13,252
Final Antioch flow	3,504	3,363	3,361	3,363	3,108	2,987	2,973	2,908
Old & Middle River flow	(5,304)	(5,499)	(5,514)	(5,499)	(5,879)	(6,056)	(6,087)	(6,191)

Note: Negative values shown in parentheses.

Table 3A-3. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for the No-Project Alternative

r		- <del></del>
Average	1923 1923 1923 1923 1924 1926 1926 1927 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 193	Water Year
	<b>← 0 12 0 2 4 C 0 0 12 13 C 0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C </b>	SJR Basin Year Type
2,572	1,073 2,231 2,231 2,231 2,235 4,277 2,464 2,464 1,424 4,137	Available for DW Diversion (TAF)
0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage (TAF)
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage Diversion (TAF)
0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage Export (TAF)
0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage Outflow (TAF)
6,154	5,738 5,491 5,491 5,493 5,493 5,493 5,493 5,493 5,493 5,493 6,604 6,604 6,604 6,604 6,604 6,604 6,605 6,732 7,123 6,732 7,123 7,	Final Total Export (TAF)
420	604 (1,152) (1,085) (1,085) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,087) (1,088)	Final QWEST Flow (TAF)
14,120	12,101 10,478 4,158 8,266 6,274 4,158 4,168 5,168 6,16	Final Delta Outflow (TAF)
3,084	2,512 2,386	3-Mile Slough Flow (TAF)
1,370	1,587 1,369 825 825 827 1,038 831 1,038 831 1,038 833 833 833 834 1,154	Old River Diversion Flow (TAF)
3,504	3,115 2,526 1,526 1,1590 1,1672 2,980 4,139 8,185 6,861 1,672 2,980 4,139 8,185 6,861 1,672 2,789 8,185 6,861 1,772 2,789 8,185 6,861 1,772 2,789 1,172 3,623 4,185 6,964 1,141 6,964 1,14	Final Antioch Flow (TAF)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix A2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

# Table 3A-4. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions

Final CVP Percentile 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Mean	Percentile 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Mean	Percentile 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Mean  DW discharge	DW storage Percentile 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Mean	Percentile 0 10 20 30 30 50 60 70 80 90 100 Mean
<del></del>		harg	50000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Tracy and e Oct 4,288 5,125 6,854 7,992 7,992 9,710 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	학		Oct Oct O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
SWP NG 3,33 5,38 5,38 7,31 11,28 11,		export (cfs)    Nov   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0		00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Banks exports  V Dec 26 5,072 26 7,368 7,368 70 11,176 10 11,176 11,128 10 11,286 11,1393 11,1503 11,1700 11,1		D@0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Jan 4,844 8,686 10,935 11,372 11,428 11,562 11,732 11,732 11,732 11,266 12,700 12,700 11,205		Jan 000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	O O O O O O O O
Feb 4,073 6,384 7,285 9,184 11,137 11,633 12,000 12,460 12,700 12,700 12,700 12,700 12,700 12,700		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Mar 3,147 4,525 6,695 7,956 11,268 11,268 11,463 11,463 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700	A	A	X	8
	0000000000000	000000000000	00000000000	00000000000
Apr 2,791 3,571 3,789 4,189 4,189 5,623 5,623 7,380 9,203 9,203 9,950 6,697	70000000000	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	000000000000
May 2,395 3,114 3,538 3,538 4,859 5,685 6,768 6,	May 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	May	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Jun 1,076 5,464 5,766 5,766 5,923 6,313 6,313 6,313 6,313 6,348 11,280 11,280 6,974	000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
1,818 3,427 6,446 7,379 8,865 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 11,280 8,952	00000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000	000000000
Aug 537 3,448 4,730 5,083 5,083 5,174 7,174 7,176 9,615 11,280 11,280 6,847	Aug	Aug 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Aug	A Dug
Sep 3,271 3,592 5,890 6,051 6,051 6,6518 6,685 7,409 10,062 11,280 7,147	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sep

Table 3A-5. Consumptive Water Use Estimated for the DW Project Alternatives

	Consu	ımptive Water Use (	TAF/yr)	Change in Consumptive Use in
Alternative	Habitat Island ET <sup>a</sup>	Stored Water Evaporation	Total	Relation to the No-Project Alternative
No-Project Alternative (17,500 irrigated acres)	44 <sup>b</sup>	0	44	Not applicable
Alternative 1 (two reservoir and two habitat islands)	14	34	48	+4
Alternative 2 (two reservoir and two habitat islands)	14	23	37	-7
Alternative 3 (four reservoir islands)	0	54	54	+10
No-Project Alternative Cumulative	44 <sup>b</sup>	0	44	Not applicable
Alternative 1 Cumulative	14	25	39	<b>-5</b>
Alternative 2 Cumulative	14	14	28	-16
Alternative 3 Cumulative	0	32	32	-12

<sup>\*</sup> ET on habitat islands consists of ET from crops grown for habitat purposes plus ET from flooded wetlands.

b Represents total ET on all four DW project islands under intensified agriculture; wildlife habitat is not specifically developed or managed under the No-Project Alternative.

Table 3A-6. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Alternative 1

Average	1923 1923 1923 1924 1926 1927 1928 1928 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 193	Water Year
	<b>೧೦</b> ൛44೧൛4൛4൛൛⇔⇔⊶4 <i>↔</i>	Sac Basin Year Type
2,575	1,073 2,239 2,239 3,22,473 4,774 4,7	Available for DW Diversion (TAF)
198	238 222 223 223 223 223 223 233 233 233	Delta Storage (TAF)
222	257 266 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 27	Delta Storage Diversion (TAF)
188	2239 2239 2239 2239 2239 2239 2239 2239	Delta Storage Export (TAF)
0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage Outflow (TAF)
6,350	6,614 6,614 6,726 6,614 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 6,726 7,726	Final Total Export (TAF)
215	363 (1,264) (1	Final QWEST Flow (TAF)
13,915	11,860 10,263 1,10,26	Final Delta Outflow (TAF)
3,148	2,587 1,624 1,624 1,051 1,051 1,105	3-Mile Slough Flow (TAF)
1,370	1,587 1,369 825 827 827 827 827 827 827 827 827	Old River Diversion Flow (TAF)
3,363	2,950 2,379 1,433 2,766 2,378 3,783 2,766 1,320	Final Antioch Flow (TAF)
(5,499)	\$\\\ \text{3.55} \\ \text{5.55} \\ \	Old & Middle Flow (TAF)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

O

# Table 3A-7. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for Alternative 1

ı		τ
ı		4
ı		•
ı		•
ı		2
ı		<
ı		đ
		-
1		0
1		ē
1		:
1		-
1		_
١		ς
ŀ		7
ı	,	č

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	ر ا	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	13	15	30	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	25	13	15	31	49	0	0	0	85	0	0
70	53	25	13	222	31	49	0	0	0	86	0	0
80	1,020	906	384	1,065	31	49	76	99	0	86	0	0
90	3,019	4,000	1,744	3,326	2,465	76	76	99	37	86	67	734
100	3,871	4,000	3,871	3,871	4,000	3,871	192	297	118	130	115	4,000
Mean	641	698	502	691	438	216	24	29	12	43	<b>1</b>	379

### DW storage (TAF)

	,			_								
Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
65	238	238	201	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	Oct
105	238	238	238	238	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
122	238	238	238	238	225	148	2	0	0	0	0	Dec
162	238	238	238	238	238	238	236	61	0	0	(0)	Jan
175	238	238	238	238	238	236	233	174	14	0	0	Feb
181	238	238	238	238	238	235	232	218	· 56	0	0	Mar
167	238	238	238	234	234	229	196	151	7	0	(0)	Apr
148	238	238	232	227	209	176	148	110	0	0	(0)	May
135	238	233	225	194	185	155	131	86	0	0	0	Jun
75	238	183	161	138	88	34	5	0	0	(0)	(0)	Jul
23	238	80	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	Aug
26	238	164	0	0	0	0	0		0	(0)	(0)	Sep

## DW discharge for export (cfs)

		Γ										7
Mean	18 8	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Leicelline
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
12	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VOV
215	3,335	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
39	2,708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
174	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	rep
78	2,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Widi
204	1,332	768	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
259	1,843	827	480	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
130	2,822	586	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	าทบ
910	3,741	3,291	2,614	1,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ישו
796	3,755	2,679	1,888	987	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pug
304	3,379	1,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	oep

## DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

								_				
Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
Ö	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jun
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jul
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0	Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

									1,			
Mean	100	90	08	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
8,958	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	9,700	9,045	8,490	7,982	6,844	5,115	4,278	Oct
9,113	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	10,658	8,371	7,360	6,628	5,373	3,314	Nov
10,343	11,700	11,658	11,472	11,399	11,315	11,281	11,114	10,426	8,569	7,351	5,051	Dec
11,247	12,700	12,700	12,266	11,849	11,732	11,562	11,428	11,372	11,036	9,055	4,859	Jan
10,664	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,506	12,097	11,663	11,320	9,746	7,754	6,407	6,075	Feb
9,506	11,700	11,700	11,499	11,461	11,340	11,268	10,191	8,217	6,095	4,723	4,123	Mar
6,886	11,280	9,950	9,203	8,428	7,380	6,573	5,753	4,975	4,662	3,810	2,842	Apr
6,484	11,280	9,950	9,437	7,882	6,581	6,064	5,424	4,464	3,956	3,327	2,455	May
7,125	11,280	11,280	8,756	7,148	6,968	6,595	6,202	5,804	5,568	5,500	1,145	Jun
9,902	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	10,052	7,611	6,208	1,896	luL
7,694	11,280	11,280	11,280	10,296	9,116	8,279	6,824	5,143	4,790	3,607	597	Aug
7,472	11,280	11,280	10,268	9,087	7,589	6,626	6,405	6,100	5,966	3,617	3,296	Sep

Table 3A-8. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Alternative 2

1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1928 1928 1928 1928 1938 1938 1938 1944 1945 1946 1957 1958 1958 1958 1958 1958 1958 1958 1958	Water Year
0 0 10 4 4 - 0 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Sac Basin Year Type
1,073 2,239 2,239 2,2473 2,2473 2,473 2,473 2,473 2,473 2,473 3,55,966 5	Available for DW Diversion (TAF)
238 222 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223	Delta Storage (TAF)
246 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 246	Delta Storage Diversion (TAF)
252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	Delta Storage Export (TAF)
0 0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage Outflow (TAF)
6,614 6,737 6,634 6,737 6,976	Final Total Export (TAF)
363 (1,200) (1	Final QWEST Flow (TAF)
11,860 10,263 11,960 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 117,019 119,019 1	Final Delta Outflow (TAF)
2,587 1,627 1,627 1,628 1,588	3-Mile Slough Flow (TAF)
1,587 1,369 8,25 8,27 8,77 1,038 996 851 1,100 1	Old River Diversion Flow (TAF)
2,950 2,379 1,433 3,794 2,772 845 1,320 8,525 6,6925 5,367 7,029 1,306 1,306 1,307 8,520 1,308	Final Antioch Flow (TAF)
5.52 5.52 5.52 6.52	Old & Middle Flow (TAF)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

# Table 3A-9. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for Alternative 2

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0	0	13	15	30	49	0	0	0	0	0	
60	0	25	13	5	31	49	0	0	0	85	0	
70	53	25	13	8	31	49	0	0	0	86	0	
80	1,020	906	384	990	31	49	76	99	0	86	0	
90	3,019	4,000	1,744	3,326	2,465	657	76	99	37	86	67	734
100	3,871	4,000	3,871	3,871	4,000	3,871	3,125	312	118	130	115	4,000
Mean	641	698	502	658	438	236	92	3	12	43	10	<b>.</b>

## DW storage (TAF)

Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
65	238	238	201	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
105	238	238	238	238	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nον
125	238	238	238	238	233	174	2	0	0	0	0	Dec
161	238	238	238	238	238	238	226	61	0	0	(0)	Jan
147	238	238	238	238	238	222	145	14	0	0	(0)	Feb
133	238	238	238	238	238	226	15	0	0	0	(0)	Mar
130	238	238	238	234	225	200	30	0	0	0	0	Apr
111	238	238	232	204	169	99	8	0	0	0	0	Мау
61	238	233	147	62	0	0	0	0	0	<u>(</u>	(0)	nn
30	238	137	28	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	(0)	lub
9	238	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(O)	(0)	Aug
26	238	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	Sep

## DW discharge for export (cfs)

Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
12	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
176	3,335	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
54	2,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
667	4,000	3,353	1,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
437	3,822	2,309	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
81	1,053	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
283	3,771	880	457	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
783		3,283			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jun
497	3,741	2,614	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jul
293	3,755	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Aug
79	2,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

_							-		_	_		
Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jun
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jul
0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

7,248	7,192	9,489	7,778	6,508	6,764	9,864	11,156	11,261	10,304	9,113	8,958	Mean
11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,700	12,700	12,700	11,700	11,280	11,280	100
11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	9,950	9,950	11,700	12,700	12,700	11,503	11,280	11,280	90
10,087	10,293	11,280	10,551	9,410	9,203	11,499	12,700	12,266	11,393	11,280	11,280	80
8,100	9,116	11,280	9,733	8,380	8,476	11,461	12,462	11,873	11,295	11,280	11,280	70
6,822	7,889	11,280	8,380	7,176	7,380	11,461	12,048	11,768	11,280	11,280	9,700	60
6,568	7,118	11,280	7,001	6,047	6,573	11,268	11,941	11,568	11,265	10,658	9,045	50
6,393	6,183	10,396	6,321	5,362	5,623	11,268	11,633	11,444	11,114	8,371	8,490	40
6,076	5,143	8,729	5,804	4,296	4,414	10,265	11,332	11,380	10,426	7,360	7,982	30
5,915	4,790	6,887	5,568	3,781	3,840	6,363	9,758	11,101	8,569	6,628	6,844	20
3,617	3,508	4,447	5,500	3,174	3,622	4,750	7,140	9,055	7,351	5,373	5,115	10
3,296	597	1,896	1,145	2,455	2,842	3,469	6,090	4,859	5,051	3,314	4,278	0
Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Percentile

Table 3A-10. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Alternative 3

	Sac Basin	Available for DW	Delta	Delta Storage	Delta Storage	Delta Storage	Final Total	Final QWEST	Final Delta	3-Mile Slough	Old River Diversion	Final Antioch	Old & Middle
Water	Year	Diversion	Storage	Diversion	Export	Outflow	Export	Flow	Outflow	Flow	Flow	Flow	Flow
Year	Туре	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)
1922	2	1,073	406	462	368	0	6,773	167	11.664	2,648	1,587	2,816	(5,685)
1923	3	2,247	406	426	424	0	6,916	(236)	10,101	2,504	1,369	2,268	(6,042)
1924 1925	5 4	779	333	4 371	0 289	0	4,579 6,110	(1,144) (1,099)	4,166 7,861	1,626 2,452	825 852	482 1,353	(4,412) (5,735)
1926	4	436	383	423	336	ŏ	6,098	(1,463)	6,596	2,360	877	897	(5,759)
1927	1	2,857	406	437	374	. 0	7,009	(591)	16,852	4,271	1,038	3,680	(6,450)
1928 1929	2 5	2,476 0	406	467 0	390 0	0	7,151 4,604	(1,150) (901)	13,402 4,558	3,776 1,581	996 851	2,626 681	(6,702) (4,359)
1930	4	281	275	281	296	ŏ	5,333	(1,303)	5,963	2,126	764	823	(5,128)
1931	5	0	0	0	0	0	3,363	(297)	3,692	1,050	831	753	(3,142)
1932 1933	4 5	148	149	148	146	0	4,464 3,722	15 (344)	5,556   4,295	1,308 1,216	943 853	1,323 872	(4,035) (3,486)
1934	5	121	123	121	130	0	3,910	(560)	4,716	1,431	805	871	(3,704)
1935 1936	3	621	369	484	457	0	6,465	(912)	8,937	2,602	1,100	1,690	(5,863)
1937	3	1,436 934	406 406	419 439	352 371	0	6,554 6,294	(306) 347	10,435 9,208	2,618 1,974	1,192 1,494	2,312 2,321	(5,825) (5,245)
1938	1	8,844	406	626	368	0	7,601	4,298	35,334	5,901	3,087	10,199	(4,888)
1939	4	559	406	255	412	0	6,215	(1,454)	5,409	2,084	995	629	(5,846)
1940 1941	2	2,663 5,971	406 406	428 430	361 374	0	6,848 7,058	(370) 2,136	17,206 29,714	4,228 5,771	1,046 2,157	3,858 7,907	(6,204) (5,249)
1942	1	5,146	406	446	370	0	7,620	1,072	26,048	5,504	1,534	6,576	(6,532)
1943 1944	1 4	4,700 54	406 43	424 54	382 36	0	7,128	1,682	19,165	3,569	1,611	5,251	(6,014)
1945	3	880	406	441	335	0	6,049 6,819	(1,277) (1,010)	6,408   7,898	2,216 2,416	984 1,254	939 1,406	(5,627) (6,099)
1946	3	2,359	406	418	416	0	6,744	(495)	12,590	3,230	1,139	2,735	(6,180)
1947 1948	4 3	17 35	10 18	17 35	0	0	6,053 6,378	(1,596) (1,512)	5,572 7,327	2,198 2,560	958 806	603 1,048	(5,707) (6,153)
1949	4	449	369	362	336	ŏ	6,077	(1,424)	6,757	2,360	842	955	(5,824)
1950	3	335	309	335	242	0	6,435	(1,511)	7,228	2,537	866	1,026	(6,158)
1951 1952	2	5,197 6,021	406 406	432 715	353 370	0	7,495 7,922	1,174 1,649	19,455 26,471	3,912 5,285	1,430 1,548	5,087 6,934	(6,538) (6,783)
1953	i	2,569	406	154	345	ŏ	7,169	(881)	15,728	4,172	1,084	3,291	(6,640)
1954	2 4	2,581	406	471	393	0	7,444	(1,649)	13,786	4,142	908	2,493	(7,143)
1955 1956	1	719 5,272	406 406	423 453	404 363	0	6,488 7,504	(1,881) 1,630	5,790 26,413	2,402 5,283	839 1,711	521 6,912	(6,204) (6,214)
1957	2	947	406	711	624	ŏ	7,405	(1,921)	9,014	3,176	964	1,256	(7,020)
1958	1	6,701	406	685	368	0	8,018	1,759	31,328	6,352	2,019	8,110	(6,318)
1959 1960	3 4	1,815 166	406 145	367 166	531 139	0	6,660 6,010	(1,181) (1,803)	9,461 5,907	2,877 2,389	997 802	1,696 586	(6,254) (5,807)
1961	4	231	205	231	195	0	5,989	(1,938)	5,795	2,436	763	498	(5,812)
1962 1963	3 1	832	333 406	371	293 363	0	6,109	(1,315)	7,769	2,553	892	1,237	(5,752)
1964	4	3,057 1,274	406	440 491	469	0	7,512 6,454	(930) (1,905)	17,795 6,472	4,674 2,577	1,021 869	3,744 672	(6,935) (6,199)
1965	1	3,163	406	594	522	0	7,287	77′	19,230	4,463	1,246	4,539	(6,560)
1966 1967	3	1,225 4,468	406 406	425 694	334 316	0	7,149 7,952	(1,772) 508	8,152 20,360	2,894	1,110 1,729	1,123 4,991	(6,622) (6,613)
1968	3	2,138	406	145	335	. 0	6,901	(1,196)	10,876	4,483 3,214	943	2,018	(6,538)
1969	1	6,436	406	806	368	0	7,694	4,013	27,892	4,324	3,097	8,337	(5,009)
1970 1971	1	5,623 3,009	· 406 406	80 593	344 498	0	7,142 7,484	1,931 (925)	26,215 15,899	5,076	1,632 993	7,008 3,309	(6,013)
1972	3	617	406	487	388	Ö	7,070	(2,349)	6,781	4,234 2,893	902	544	(7,018) (6,805)
1973	2	4,138	406	427	371	0	7,321	253	18,634	4,218	1,204	4,470	(6,463)
1974 1975	1	6,251 2,727	406 406	615 310	347 356	0	7,802 7,968	924 (484)	30,869 15,572	6,711 3,917	1,154 1,176	7,634 3,433	(7,130) (7,327)
1976	5	567	406	363	393	ŏ	5,505	(1,712)	5,078	2,149	755	437	(5,408)
1977	5	0	0	0	0	0	3,103	(453)	3,657	1.129	676	676	(3,077)
1978 1979	2	2,713 1,052	406 406	420 607	365 531	0	6,115 7,045	534 (936)	15,591 8,984	3,356 2,627	1,158 1,220	3,890 1,691	(5,334) (6,333)
1980	2	5,331	406	417	373	ŏ	6,774	3,121	22,405	3,534	2,567	6,655	(4,639)
1981	4	786	406	467	384	0	6,884	(1,790)	7,258	2,697	1,068	906	(6,416)
1982 1983	1	8,665 21,455	406 406	815 136	344 0	0	8,136 8,377	5,639 18,517	35,658 61,067	5,241 4,118	3,355 9,324	10,880 22,635	(5,108) 760
1984	1	8,820	406	22	334	0	7,423	5,718	27,775	3,373	3,669	9,091	(4,299)
1985	4	1,584	406	419	407	0	6,668	(1,311)	7,781	2,553	1,103	1,243	(6,106)
1986 1987	1 4	6,124 76	406 68	442 76	379 46	0	6,889 5,915	4,332 (1,382)	27,444 5,801	4,043 2,135	2,756 919	8,374 753	(4,495) (5,609)
1988	5	419	369	366	373	0	4,848	(1,331)	4,797	1,871	685	540	(4,738)
1989	4	244	232	244	174	0	5,487	(1,562)	6,416	2,375	646	813	(5,434)
1990 1991	5 5	60 4	61	60	62	0	4,161 3,848	(880) (583)	4,572 4,859	1,572 1,477	633 634	692 894	(4,119) (3,812)
1991		4		4			0,040	(303)	7,003	1,77/	004	034	(0,012)
Average	е	2,579	321	356	302	0	6,479	92	13,792	3,186	1,369	3,279	(5,628)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix A2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

### Table 3A-11. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for Alternative 3

### DW diversion (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	Ō	26	.29	59	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	50	26	102	61	98	0	0	0	157	0	0
70	106	235	822	632	61	98	0	0	0	158	0	0
80	2,452	2,434	1,111	1,593	704	98	151	198	0	158	0	0
90	3,763	5,702	4,227	3,326	3,207	773	151	198	37	158	123	778
100	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	484	235	260	231	6,000
Mean	996	1,152	964	976	761	322	110	55	24	80	19	445

### DW storage (TAF)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
10	0	0	0	0	Ö	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	102	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	5	275	265	123	129	102	0	10	. 0	0
50	0	0	248	369	337	364	360	234	37	10	0	0
60	0	197	369	406	406	406	387	312	95	31	0	0
70	42	357	402	406	406	406	397	368	209	66	0	0
80	201	406	406	406	406	406	406	394	298	160	8	0
90	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	394	275	64	166
100	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406
Mean	94	161	208	263	259	232	227	206	127	76	21	34

### DW discharge for export (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
70	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	271	1,018	0	323	0
80	0	0	0	0	1,184	1,104	29	416	3,283	1,460	873	0
90	0	0	123	0	3,530	2,568	416	839	4,674	2,677	3,435	695
100	425	473	3,740	2,717	6,000	4,975	1,030	3,000	4,899	6,000	5,237	3,917
Mean	6	10	179	58	784	678	91	270	1,187	777	777	191

### DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0 /	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	4,329	3,356	5,087	4,862	6,108	3,360	2,865	2,496	1,207	1,968	653	3,340
10	5,166	5,415	7,387	9,055	7,109	4,810	3,645	3,215	5,500	5,172	3,564	3,661
20	6,895	6,670	8,605	11,101	10,454	7,142	3,873	3,781	5,613	7,470	4,957	5,959
30	8,033	7,402	10,462	11,380	11,632	11,079	4,797	4,300	5,864	9,807	5,199	6,144
40	8,541	8,413	11,176	11,460	11,663	11,268	5,623	5,456	6,550	11,280	7,214	6,449
50	9,096	10,700	11,259	11,578	12,009	11,268	6,573	6,047	8,152	11,280	8,082	6,614
60	9,751	11,280	11,280	11,768	12,097	11,461	7,380	7,176	9,645	11,280	8,944	7,028
70	11,280	11,280	11,298	11,873	12,462	11,461	8,476	8,380	11,280	11,280	10,217	8,266
80	11,280	11,280	11,393	12,266	12,700	11,574	9,203	9,410	11,280	11,280	11,280	10,514
90	11,280	11,280	11,503	12,700	12,700	11,700	9,950	9,950	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280
100	11,280	11,280	11,700	12,700	12,700	11,700	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280
Mean	8,998	9,134	10,323	11,267	11,275	10,104	6,783	6,517	8,199	9,806	7,723	7,398

Table 3A-12. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions

V	Vater	Sac Basin Year	Available for DW Diversion	Delta Storage	Delta Storage Diversion	Delta Storage Export	Delta Storage Outflow	Final Total Export	Final QWEST Flow	Final Delta Outflow	3-Mile Slough Flow	Old River Diversion Flow	Final Antioch Flow
Ľ	Year	Туре	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)
	1922 1923 1924	2 3 5	276 1,512 0	0 0	000	000	000	7,177 7,210 4,542	(193) (579) (1,154)	11,304 9,759 4,155	2,761 2,612 1,629	1,587 1,369 825	2,568 2,033 475
	1925 1926 1927 1928	4 4 1	597 201 1,964 1,823	0 0	0000	000	0000	5,969 5,966 7,494 7,374	(926) (1,294) (1,065) (1,347)	8,033 6,765 16,379 13,205	2,398 2,307 4,419 3,838	852 877 1,038 996	1,471 1,013 3,355 2,491
	1929 1930 1931	2 5 4 5	0 85 0	000	000	000	0	4,564 5,196 3,327	(911) (1,233) (312)	4,548 6,033 3,677	1,585 2,104 1,054	851 764 831	673 871 743
	1932 1933 1934 1935	4 5 5 3	0 0 0 335	0 0 0	0000	0000	0000	4,420 3,678 3,855 6,263	10 (351) (566) (734)	5,552 4,288 4,710 9,115	1,309 1,218 1,433 2,546	943 853 805 1,100	1,320 867 867 1,812
:	1936 1937 1938	3 3 1	1,139 657 7,361	0 0 0	000	000	0 0 0	6,487 6,167 8,687	(223) 491 3,419	10,518 9,352 34,455	2,592 1,929 6,176	1,192 1,494 3,087	2,370 2,420 9,596
	1939 1940 1941 1942	4 2 1 1	203 2,037 5,154 4,079	0000	0000	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,127 7,070 7,473 8,293	(1,574) (575) 1,727 425	5,289 17,001 29,305 25,401	2,121 4,292 5,899 5,706	995 1,046 2,157 1,534	547 3,717 7,627 6,132
	1943 1944 1945 1946	1 4 3 3	3,663 0 656 1,793	0000	0000	0 0	0000	7,749 6,031 6,712 6,895	1,053 (1,292) (847) (695)	18,536 6,394 8,062	3,766 2,221 2,365	1,611 984 1,254	4,819 929 1,518
	1947 1948 1949	4 3 4	0 0 254	0 0 0	000	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,033 6,382 5,903	(1,609) (1,536) (1,275)	12,390 5,558 7,303 6,906	3,293 2,203 2,567 2,333	1,135 958 806 842	2,598 593 1,031 1,057
	1950 1951 1952 1953	3 2 1 1	21 4,503 4,681 1,918	0 0 0	0000	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,475 7,812 8,868 7,451	(1,509) 886 997 (1,405)	7,230 19,166 25,819 15,204	2,536 4,003 5,490 4,336	866 1,430 1,548 1,084	1,027 4,889 6,486 2,931
	1954 1955 1956	2 4 1	1,496 319 4,550	0 0 0	0	000	0	8,099 6,459 7,846	(2,278) (1,884) 1,328	13,158 5,788 26,111	4,339 2,403 5,377	908 839 1,711	2,061 519 6,705
	1957 1958 1959 1960	2 1 3 4	361 5,027 1,191 0	0000	0000	0000	0000	7,332 9,299 6,717 6,000	(1,811) 744 (1,453) (1,817)	9,125 30,313 9,189 5,894	3,142 6,670 2,962 2,393	964 2,019 997 802	1,331 7,414 1,509 576
ŀ	1961 1962 1963 1964	4 3 1 4	45 679 2,088 756	0000	0000	. O	0000	5,945 5,932 8,092 6,467	(1,908) (1,111) (1,484) (1,947)	5,825 7,974 17,242 6,431	2,427 2,489 4,847 2,590	763 892 1,021 869	518 1,378 3,364 644
	1965 1966 1967 1968	1 3 1 3	2,633 726 3,092 1,224	0 0 0	0 0 0	0000	0 0 0	7,252 7,285 8,990 7,449	133 (1,867) (203) (1,985)	19,286 8,057 19,649 10,087	4,445 2,924 4,706 3,462	1,246 1,110 1,729 943	4,578 1,057 4,503 1,477
	1969 1970 1971	1 1 1	5,106 4,600 2,192	0	0	000	0	8,636 7,789 7,771	`3,459 <sup>°</sup> 969 (1,168)	27,337 25,253 15,656	4,498 5,378 4,310	3,097 1,632 993	7,957 6,347 3,142
	1972   1973   1974   1975	3 2 1 1	76 3,238 5,056 1,805	0 0 0	0000	0 0 0	0 0	7,190 7,818 8,619 8,513	(2,421) (240) 323 (1,125)	6,709 18,142 30,268 14,930	2,916 4,372 6,899 4,118	902 1,204 1,154 1,176	495 4,132 7,222 2,993
	1976 1977 1978 1979	5 5 2 3	131 0 2,135 488	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,515 3,053 6,295 7,047	(1,803) (453) 358 (913)	4,987 3,657 15,415 9,007	2,178 1,129 3,411 2,620	755 676 1,158 1,220	374 676 3,769 1,707
	1980 1981 1982	2 4 1	4,573 271 7,155	0 0 0	0 0	000	0	7,161 6,984 9,279	2,727 (1,857) 4,916	22,011 7,191 34,935	3,657 2,718 5,468	2,567 1,068 3,355	6,384 861 10,384
	1983 1984 1985 1986	1 1 4 1	19,190 7,825 1,002 5,487	0000	0000	0000	0000	10,631 8,100 6,811 7,119	16,348 4,679 (1,492) 4,115	58,898 26,736 7,600 27,227	4,798 3,699 2,610 4,111	9,324 3,669 1,103 2,756	21,146 8,378 1,118 8,225
	1987 1988 1989 1990	4 5 4 5	0 218 24 0	0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0	0000	5,911 4,640 5,500 4,123	(1,398) (1,180) (1,556) (894)	5,785 4,948 6,422 4,557	2,140 1,823 2,374 1,577	919 685 646 633	742 643 817 682
	1991	5	0	0	0	0	0	3,808	(589)	4,853	1,479	634	890
Α	verag	e	1,995	0	0	0	0	6,730	(156)	13,544	3,264	1,369	3,108

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

# Table 3A-13. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions

]	D X
Ì	dive
	ersio
	n (cfs
l	٣

_								<u> </u>		^ 7		ס
Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	Apr
			0		0		0	0			-	May
		)	_	)	)						)	Jun
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n Ju
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ul Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

### DW storage (TAF)

_	_									_		
Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	Jun
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	l Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## DW discharge for export (cfs)

-												Perc
Viean	100	90	80	70	60	50	6	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
0	0		0	0	0		0	. 0	0	0	0	May
_	) (			0							_	, Jun
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ווע ר
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jun
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jul
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

11,317 14,900 7,326
8,921 7,487 7
6,754
5,685
4,859
3,928
3,538
3,114
2,395
May

Table 3A-14. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Alternative 1 under Cumulative Conditions

	Sac Basin	Available for DW	Delta	Delta Storage	Delta Storage	Delta Storage	Final Total	Final QWEST	Final Delta	3-Mile Slough	Old River Diversion	Final Antioch	Old & Middle
Water	Year	Diversion	Storage	Diversion	Export	Outflow	Export	Flow	Outflow	Flow	Flow	Flow	Flow
Year	Туре	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)
1922	2	276	238	263	219	0	7,404	(440)	11,057	2,839	1,587	2,399	(6,316)
1923	3 5	1,512	238 0	238	241	0	7,453	(794)	9,544	2,679	1,369 825	1,885	(6,579)
1924 1925	4	0 597	222	0 241	0 190	ŏ	4,561 6,171	(1,149) (1,155)	4,161 7,804	1,627 2,469	852	478 1,315	(4,395) (5,797)
1926	4	201	186	201	154	0	6,130	(1,481)	6,578	2,366	877	885	(5,791)
1927 1928	1 2	1,965 1,828	238 238	274 247	243 208	0 0	7,749 7,600	(1,326) (1,587)	16,118 12,966	4,501 3,913	1,038 996	3,175 2,326	(7,190) (7,151)
1929	2 5 4 5	0	0	0	. 0	0	4,583	(906)	4,553	1,583	851	677	(4,338)
1930 1931	5	85 0	86 0	85 0	72 0	0	5,282 3,341	(1,307) (301)	5,959 3,688	2,127 1,051	764 831	820 750	(5,078) (3,120)
1932	4	0	0	0	0	0	4,444	11	5,553	1,309	943	1,320	(4,014)
1933 1934	5 5	0	0	0	0	0	3,696 3,878	(344) (564)	4,295 4,712	1,216 1,432	853 805	872 868	(3,461) (3,672)
1935	3	335	238	237	207	0	6,481	(957)	8,892	2,616	1,100	1,659	(5,879)
1936 1937	3	1,139 657	238 238	235 259	206 214	0	6,685 6,392	(424) 245	10,317 9,106	2,655 2,006	1,192 1,494	2,231 2,251	(5,956) (5,343)
1938	1	7,363	238	265	225	ŏ	8,922	3,170	34,205	6,255	3,087	9,424	(6,209)
1939 1940	4	203	207	203	172	0	6,315	(1,767)	5,096	2,182	995	414	(5,946)
1940	2	2,041 5,155	238 238	242 249	214 219	0	7,299 7,700	(808) 1,494	16,768 29,072	4,365 5,972	1,046 2,157	3,558 7,466	(6,655) (5,890)
1942	1	4,080	238	247	213	0	8,515	193	25,169	5,779	1.534	5,972	(7,427)
1943 1944	1 4	3,664 0	238 0	243   0	210 0	0	7,976 6,045	817 (1,281)	18,300 6,405	3,840 2,217	1,611 984	4,657 936	(6,863) (5,623)
1945	3	656	222	241	190	0	6,880	(1,041)	7,867	2,426	1,254	1,384	(6,160)
1946 1947	3 4	1,792 0	238	234 0	242 0	0	7,118 6,048	(885) (1,599)	12,200 5,568	3,353 2,199	1,139 958	2,468 600	(6,553) (5,702)
1948	3	0	O	O	0	0	6,390	(1,519)	7,320	2,562	806	1,043	(6,165)
1949 1950	4 3	254 21	238 22	233 21	208 6	0	6,123 6,492	(1,495) (1,517)	6,685 7,223	2,402 2,539	842 866	906 1,022	(5,870) (6,215)
1951	2	4,502	238	244	206	. 0	8,021	663	18,943	4,073	1,430	4,736	(7,065)
1952 1953	1 1	4,681 1,917	238 238	303 194	225 206	0	9,100 7,668	711 (1,585)	25,534 15,023	5,579 4,392	1,548 1,084	6,290 2,807	(7,962) (7,139)
1954	2	1,497	238	419	383	ŏ	8,498	(2,688)	12,747	4,468	908	1,780	(8,198)
1955 1956	4 1	319	238	234	204	0	6,671	(2,102)	5,570	2,471	839	369	(6,387)
1956	2	4,549 361	238 209	249 361	219 335	0	8,064 7,683	1,103 (2,163)	25,887 8,773	5,447 3,252	1,711 964	6,551 1,090	(6,773) (7,298)
1958	1	5,034	238	271	225	Ŏ	9,532	491	30,060	6,749	2,019	7.240	(7,832)
1959 1960	3 4	1,192 0	238 0	427	428 0	0	7,165 6,015	(1,875) (1,807)	8,768 5,903	3,094 2,390	997 802	1,220 583	(6,759) (5,812)
1961	4	45	41	45	34	0	5,993	(1,942)	5,791	2,437	763	495	(5,817)
1962 1963	3	679 2,087	222 238	241 303	192 267	0	6,139 8,374	(1,342) (1,776)	7,743 16,949	2,561 4,939	892 1,021	1,219 3,163	(5,782) (7,797)
1964	4	756	238	435	397	0	6,879	(2,372)	6,006	2,724	849	352	(6,645)
1965 1966	1 3	2,633 726	238 238	247 243	217 204	0	7,490 7,501	(110) (2,097)	19,043 7,826	4,521 2,996	1,246 1,110	4,411 899	(6,763) (6,974)
1967	1 [	3,091	238	272	218	0	9,215	(457)	19,395	4,785	1,729	4,328	(7,877)
1968   1969	3	1,224 5,106	238 238	226 400	206 219	0	7,672 8,861	(2,203) 3,077	9,869 26,955	3,530 4,618	943 3,097	1,327 7,694	(7,310) (6,176)
1970	i	4,599	238	98	208	ŏ	8,014	879	25,163	5,406	1,632	6,285	(6,885)
1971 1972	1 3	2,192 76	238 78	433 76	417 61	0	8,202 7,268	(1,590) (2,488)	15,234	4,442 2,937	993 902	2,853 449	(7,737) (7,002)
1973	2	3,239	238	244	209	0	8,041	(472)	15,234 6,642 17,910	4,445	1,204	3,973	(7,184)
1974 1975	1 1	5,060 1,805	238 238	252 257	213 208	0	8,841 8,731	` 86 (1,368)	30,032 14,688	6,973 4,194	1,154 1,176	7,060 2,826	(8,170) (8,090)
1976	5	131	132	131	128	0	5,659	(1,926)	4,864	2,216	755	290	(5,563)
1977	5 2 3	2 136	0	0	213	0	3,076	(452)	3,658	1.128	676	676	(3,050)
1978 1979	3	2,136 488	238 238	243 235	213 206	0	6,517 7,266	131 (1,135)	15,188 8,785	3,482 2,689	1,158 1,220	3,613 1,554	(5,737) (6,555)
1980	. 2	4,574	238	239.	209	0	7,350	2.533	21,817	3.718	2,567	6,251	(5.215)
1981 1982	1	271 7,154	238 238	233 492	205 219	0	7,204 9,505	(2,081) 4,441	6,967 34,460	2,788 5,617	1,068 3,355	707 10,057	(6,736) (6,477)
1983	1	19,189	238	98	41	0	10,676	16,271	58,821	4,822	9,324	21,093	(1,539)
1984 1985	1 4	7,824 1,001	238 238	11 242	208 204	0	8,277 7,031	4,723 (1,726)	26,780 7,366	3,685 2,683	3,669 1,103	8,408 <i>9</i> 58	(5,153) (6,469)
1986	1	5,489	238.	259	208	0	7,335	3,873	26,985	4,187	2,756	8,059	(4,941)
1987 1988	4 5	0 218	223	0 218	0 190	0	5,926 4,844	(1,389) (1,388)	5,794 4,740	2,137 1,889	919 685	748 501	(5,620) (4,735)
1989	4	24	25	24	14	0	5,526	(1,567)	6,411	2,377	646	810	(5.473)
1990 1991	5 5	0	0	0	0	0	4,137 3,828	(884) (585)	4,568 4,858	1,573 1,477	633 634	690 893	(4,095) (3,792)
1331							0,020	(000)	7,000	1,711	554	093	(0,192)
Average	Э	1,996	173	191	166	0	6,907	(333)	13,367	3,320	1,369	2,987	(6,056)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

## Table 3A-15. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for Alternative 1 under Cumulative Conditions

## DW diversion (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	- O	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	15	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	15	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	13	15	31	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	517	839	620	31	49	76	0	0	0	0	0
90	1,815	4,000	3,871	3,871	2,790	49	76	99	0	0	0	0
100	3,871	4,000	3,871	3,871	4,000	3,871	1,068	1,572	118	130	0	3,888
Mean	415	613	617	702	443	173	35	36	8	2	0	123

## DW storage (TAF)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	29	70	12	0	0	(0)	0	0
40	0	0	0	77	186	183	153	110	86	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	238	222	229	207	147	132	0	0	0
60	0	0	83	238	236	235	231	198	182	0	0	0
70	0	124	238	238	238	238	234	224	193	0	0	0
80	0	204	238	238	238	238	238	232	220	0	0	0
90	203	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	231	0	0	0
100	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	189	238
Mean	35	69	96	139	153	157	147	130	118	5	3	10

## DW discharge for export (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	.0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	· 0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,079	0 (	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,302	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	2,977	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	136	3,378	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	637	703	586	3,627	0	0
100	0	2,543	3,313	0	4,000	2,691	1,332	2,428	2,822	3,741	1,379	0
Mean	0	45	171	0	169	71	140	236	130	1,759	29	0

## DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0
60	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0
Mean	0	0	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	4,278	3,314	5,051	4,859	6,075	3,220	2,842	2,455	1,145	1,896	597	3,296
10	5,115	5,373	7,347	8,701	6,407	4,525	3,672	3,267	5,500	6,208	3,508	3,617
20	6,844	6,628	7,821	10,950	7,754	6,095	4,071	3,691	5,568	7,611	4,790	5,915
30	7,982	7,360	10,347	11,590	9,746	8,217	4,908	4,375	5,804	9,978	5,143	6,076
40	8,490	8,371	11,155	13,474	11,320	10,191	5,753	5,424	6,202	11,365	5,924	6,384
50	9,045	10,658	12,309	14,500	14,500	12,287	6,573	6,047	6,595	11,366	6,699	6,543
60	9,700	12,910	13,448	14,500	14,500	13,992	7,380	6,581	6,968	12,180	7,367	6,710
70	11,911	14,219	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	8,921	7,882	7,148	12,880	8,026	7,434
80	14,542	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	10,960	9,632	8,756	13,530	9,675	10,087
90	14,900	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	11,760	11,760	11,317	14,202	11,347	14,029
100	14,900	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
Mean	9,962	10,461	11,640	12,762	11,842	10,832	7,379	6,866	7,476	10,862	6,979	7,575

Table 3A-16. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Alternative 2 under Cumulative Conditions

r			<del></del>								<b></b>		
	Sac Basin	Available for DW	Delta	Delta Storage	Delta Storage	Delta Storage	Final Total	Final QWEST	Final Delta	3-Mile Slough	Old River Diversion	Final Antioch	Old & Middle
Water	Year	Diversion	Storage	Diversion	Export	Outflow	Export	Flow	Outflow	Flow	Flow	Flow	Flow
Year	Туре	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)
		1					·						
1922 1923	2	276 1,512	220 238	276 238	232 252	0	7,417 7,464	(453) (794)	11,044 9,544	2,843 2,679	1,587 1,369	2,390 1,885	(6,330) (6,589)
1924	5	0	0	0	0	0	4,561	(1,149)	4,161	1,627	825	478	(4,395)
1925 1926	4	597 201	222 186	241 201	215 179	0	6,196 6,155	(1,155) (1,481)	7,804 6,578	2,469 2,366	852 877	1,315 885	(5,821)
1927	1	1.965	238	274	257	0	7,763	(1,326)	16,118	4,501	1,038	3,175	(5,816) (7,204)
1928 1929	2 5	1,828	238	558	546	0	7,937	(1,898)	12,654	4,010	996	2,113	(7,488)
1930		0 85	0 86	0 85	0 92	0	4,583 5,302	(906) (1,307)	4,553 5,959	1,583 2,127	851 764	677 820	(4,338) (5,098)
1931	4 5	0	0	0	0	0	3,341	(301)	3,688	1,051	831	750	(3,120)
1932 1933	4 5 5	0	0	0	0	0	4,444 3,696	11 (344)	5,553 4,295	1,309 1,216	943 853	1,320 872	(4,014) (3,461)
1934		0	0	0	0	0	3,878	(564)	4,712	1,432	805	868	(3,672)
1935 1936	3 3	335 1,139	238 238	237 235	252   214	0	6,526 6,692	(957) (424)	8,892 10,317	2,616 2,655	1,100 1,192	1,659 2,231	(5,924) (5,963)
1937	3	657 7,363	238	259	218	0	6,397	`245′	9,106	2,006	1,494	2,251	(5,348)
1938 1939	1 4	7,363 203	238 207	265 203	225 204	0	8,922 6,347	3,170 (1,767)	34,205 5,096	6,255 2,182	3,087 995	9,424 414	(6,209)
1940	2	2,041	238	242	227	0	7,312	(808)	16,768	4,365	1,046	3,558	(5,977) (6,668)
1941 1942	1	5,155 4,080	238 238	249 375	234 338	0	7,715 8,640	1,494 65	29,072 25,041	5,972 5,819	2,157	7,466	(5,906)
1943	i	3,664	238	243	220	ŏ	7,986	817	18,300	3,840	1,534 1,611	5,884 4,657	(7,552) (6,873)
1944 1945	4	0	0	0	0	0	6,045	(1,281)	6,405	2,217	984	936	(5,623)
1945	3	656 1,792	222 238	241 234	205 252	0	6,896 7,128	(1,041) (885)	7,867 12,200	2,426 3,353	1,254 1,139	1,384 2,468	(6,175) (6,564)
1947	4	0	0	0	0	0	6,048	(1,599)	5,568	2,199	958	600	(5,702)
1948 1949	3 4	0 254	0 238	0 233	0 221	0	6,390 6,136	(1,519) (1,495)	7,320 6,685	2,562 2,402	806 842	1,043 906	(6,165) (5,884)
1950	3	21	22	21	22	0	6,507	(1,517)	7,223	2,539	866	1,022	(6,230)
1951 1952	2	4,502 4,681	238 238	244 303	216 225	0	8,031 9,100	663 711	18,943 25,534	4,073 5,579	1,430 1,548	4,736 6,290	(7,075) (7,962)
1953	1	1,917	238	299	359	0	7,821	(1,690)	14,919	4,425	1,084	2,735	(7,293)
1954 1955	2	1,497 319	238 238	419 234	397 252	0	8,512 6,720	(2,688) (2,102)	12,747 5,570	4,468 2,471	908 839	1,780 369	(8,212) (6,436)
1956	1	4,549	238	258	231	0	8,076	1,095	25,878	5,450	1,711	6,545	(6,785)
1957 1958	2	361 5,034	209 238	361 271	347 225	0	7,695	(2,163)	8,773	3,252	964	1,090	(7,310)
1959	3	1,192	238	427	434	0	9,532 7,171	491 (1,875)	30,060 8,768	6,749 3,094	2,019 997	7,240 1,220	(7,832) (6,766)
1960 1961	4	0	0	0	0	0	6,015	(1,807)	5,903	2,390	802	583	(5,812)
1962	3	45   679	41 222	45 241	37 215	0	5,997 6,162	(1,942) (1,342)	5,791 7,743	2,437 2,561	763   892	495 1,219	(5,820) (5,804)
1963	1	2,087	238	591	541	0	8,647	(2,064)	16,661	5,029	1,021	2,966	(8,071)
1964 1965	4 1	756 2,633	238 238	474 336	477   320	0	6,958 7,593	(2,411) (199)	5,967 18,954	2,736 4,549	849 1,246	325 4,350	(6,724) (6,866)
1966	3	726	238	334	340	0	7,638	(2,189)	7,735	3,025	1,110	836	(7,110)
1967 1968	1 3	3,091 1,224	238 238	272 422	218 406	0	9,215 7,872	(457) (2,399)	19,395 9,673	4,785 3,591	1,729 943	4,328 1,192	(7,877) (7,509)
1969	1	5,106	238	400	220	0	8,863	3,077	26,955	4,618	3,097	7,694	(6,177)
1970 1971	. 1	4,599 2,192	238 238	98 462	209   449	0	8,015 8,234	879 (1,619)	25,163 15,205	5,406 4,451	1,632 993	6,285 2,833	(6,885)
1972	3	76	78	76	74	0	7,281	(2,488)	6,642	2,937	902	449	(7,769) (7,015)
1973 1974	2	3,239 5,060	238 238	244 252	223 228	0	8,055 8,856	(472) 86	17,910 30,032	4,445 6,973	1,204 1,154	3,973 7,060	(7,198) (8,185)
1975	1	1,805	238	343	307	0	8,830	(1,454)	14,602	4,221	1,176	2,767	(8,189)
1976 1977	5 5	131 0	132	131 0	128   0	0	5,659 3,076	(1,926)	4,864	2,216	755	290	(5,563)
1978	2	2,136	238	243	228	ö	6,532	(452) 131	3,658 15,188	1,128 3,482	676 1,158	.676 3,613	(3,050) (5,751)
1979	3	488	238	235	218	0	7,277	(1,135)	8.785	2,689	1,220	1,554	(6,566)
1980 1981	2	4,574 271	238 238	239   233	220 248	0	7,361 7,247	2,533 (2,081)	21,817 6,967	3,718   2,788	2,567 1,068	6,251 707	(5,226) (6,779)
1982	1	7,154	238	492	225	0	9,512	4,441	34,460	5,617	3,355	10,057	(6.484)
1983 1984	1	19,189 7,824	238 238	98 11	41 208	0	10,676 8,277	16,271 4,723	58,821 26,780	4,822 3,685	9,324 3,669	21,093 8,408	(1,539) (5,153)
1985	4	1,001	238	242	238	0	7,065	(1,726)	7,366	2,683	1,103	958	(6,503)
1986 1987	1 4	5,489 0	238	259 0	223	0	7,349 5,926	3,873 (1,389)	26,985 5,794	4,187 2,137	2,756 919	8,059 748	(4,956)
1988	5	218	223	218	231	ŏ	4,886	(1.388)	4,740	1,889	685	501	(5,620) (4,777)
1989	4	24	25	24	14	0	5,526	(1,567)	6,411	2,377	646	810	(5.473)
1990 1991	5 5	0	0	0	0	0	4,137 3,828	(884) (585)	4,568 4,858	1,573 1,477	633 634	690 893	(4,095) (3,792)
Average	₽	1,996	173	211	197	- 0	6,938	(353)	13,347	3,326	1,369	2,973	(6,087)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

# Table 3A-17. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for Alternative 2 under Cumulative Conditions

1	τ
ŀ	-
1	- 3
ı	
ì	2
	-
Ł	<
ı	0
ı	•
ì	U
1	•
l	С
ı	=
1	
ı	7
ı	5
ı	ā
1	Č
1	_
ı	

		v	œ	41	===	226	501	811	644	613	415	Mean
0 3,888		130	118	1,791	2,795	3,871	4,000	3,871	3,871	4,000	3,871	100
0		0	0	99	76	307	2,899	3,871	3,871	4,000	1,815	90
0		0	0	0	76	49	31	1,676	1,260	517	0	80
0		0	0	0	0	49	31	15	13	0	0	70
0		0	0	0	0	0	31	15	0	0	0	60
0		0	0	0	0	0	30	15	0	0	0	50
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g Sep	Aug	Jul	un	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Percentile

## DW Storage (TAF)

_					_		_					
Mean	1 8	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
35 	238	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct
62	238	238	150	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
86	238	238	238	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	Dec
129	238	238	238	238	238	238	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
120	238	238	238	238	222	56	14	0	0	0	(0)	Feb
<b>1</b> 8	238	238	238	238	121	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	Mar
102	238	238	234	230	169	9	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
88	238	238	227	169	99	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	May
37	238	190	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	Jun
<b>C</b> TI	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	Jul
ယ	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	Aug
<del>-</del>	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## DW discharge for export (cfs)

			г	Γ-	_			T				С
Mean	100	90	8	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	rercentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	OCI
160	2,543	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	VOV
254	3,858	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
90	2,703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
651	4,000	3,840	360	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	rep
507	3,822	2,726	508	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	war
45	562	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
212	3,698	6 <u>6</u> 4	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
817	3,882	3,414	2,152	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ישנו
500	3,741	2,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
29	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

Mean	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Percentile
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	0	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	unŗ
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lut
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Aug
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep

## Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

100 14,900 14,900			14,542	11,911	9,700		8,490	7,982	6,844			
7	900 14,500		_	_			$\overline{}$				_	Г
_	14,500		П							-		Г
10 20A	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	13,939	10,331	8,462	6,836	6,075	Feb
330	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	13,755	11,285	9,000	6,276	4,706	3,220	Mar
7 22.4	14,900	11,760	10,960	8,921	7,380	6,573	5,623	4,240	3,840	3,622	2,842	Apr
6 6/3	14,900	11,760	9,437	8,416	7,176	5,858	4,976	4,033	3,598	3,174	2,455	May
8 164	14,900	14,900	10,590	9,632	7,467	6,976	6,267	5,804	5,568	5,500	1,145	Jun
2000	14,900	11,367	11,366	11,366	11,365	11,365	9,710	8,143	6,832	4,447	1,896	Jul
6 070	14,900	11,347	9,675	8,026	7,367	6,699	5,924	5,143	4,790	3,508	597	Aug
7 575	14,900	14,029	10,087	7,434	6,710	6,543	6,384	6,076	5,915	3,617	3,296	Sep

Table 3A-18. DeltaSOS Mean Annual Simulation Output for Alternative 3 under Cumulative Conditions

Average	1922 1923 1923 1924 1926 1927 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 1933 193	Water Year
Definitions	<b>♂♡♡44-♡♡4♡L♡♡♡♡~4♡~--4♡♡4♡~-♡^♡~♡~☆~♡~♡~♡~♡~~~</b> ♥♥♥♥♥♥	Sac Basin Year Type
	1,512 1,512 1,966 1,966 1,132 1,132 1,133 1,	Available for DW Diversion (TAF)
272	207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	Delta Storage (TAF)
1,996 272 314 282	276 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 405	Delta Storage Diversion (TAF)
282	204 424 424 424 424 424 424 424 424 424	Delta Storage Export (TAF)
;   >	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Delta Storage Outflow (TAF)
0 7,041	7,405 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 6,536 7,433 8,153 8,	Final Total Export (TAF)
(448)	(1,277) (1,286) (1,382)	Final QWEST Flow (TAF)
13,252	11,054 11,054 11,058 15,983 15,983 15,983 15,983 16,683 16,153	Final Delta Outflow (TAF)
3,356	2,284 2,728 4,535 4,535 4,535 4,535 4,535 4,535 4,535 4,535 4,535 5,505 6,505	3-Mile Slough Flow (TAF)
1,369	1,587 825 825 825 827 827 827 827 827 827 827 827 1,038 833 1,100	Old River Diversion Flow (TAF)
2,908	2,397 1,778 8,058 1,998 6,3058 1,998 6,817 1,595 2,119 2,511 1,595 4,543 4,543 4,543 4,543 1,083	Final Antioch Flow (TAF)
(6,191)	\$\tag{2}\$\tag{2}\$\$\ta	Old & Middle Flow (TAF)

Notes: Definitions of the categories are provided in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

Water-year types: 1=wet, 2=above normal, 3=below normal, 4=dry, 5=critically dry.

Negative values shown in parentheses.

C-060469

## Table 3A-19. Monthly Percentiles for DeltaSOS Simulations for Alternative 3 under Cumulative Conditions

### DW diversion (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	· · 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	29	59	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	29	61	0	. 0	0	0	Q	0	0
70	. 0	0	822	632	61	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	517	1,260	3,390	729	98	151	0	0	0	0	0
90	2,847	4,949	4,914	5,499	2,945	399	151	198	0	0	0	0
100	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,951	2,939	1,791	235	260	0	3,888
Mean	526	848	1,117	1,295	796	305	127	. 55	17	4	0	125

### DW storage (TAF)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0
50	0	0	0	276	189	31	16	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	52	369	333	240	266	207	0	0	0	0
70	0	81	278	406	406	406	389	315	14	0	0	0
80	0	149	406	406	406	406	397	385	179	0	0	0
90	200	357	406	406	406	406	406	406	330	21	0	0
100	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	353	406
Mean	44	84	137	210	205	175	174	159	72	15	5	12

## DW discharge for export (cfs)

·												
Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	0	0	0
80	0	0		0	329	1,031	0	67	3,583	1,454	0	0
90	0	0	1,296	0	3,851	2,922	167	636	5,878	3,463	112	0
100	0	2,518	4,215	2,703	6,000	6,000	895	3,000	6,000	6,000	3,938	0
Mean	0	159	255	90	841	732	61	204	1,352	861	127	0

### DW discharge for outflow (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	. 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0
Mean	0	0	0	. 0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Final CVP Tracy and SWP Banks exports (cfs)

Percentile	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0	4,329	3,356	5,087	4,862	6,075	3,202	2,865	2,496	1,207	1,968	653	3,340
10	5,166	5,415	7,383	8,704	6,836	4,723	3,645	3,215	5,500	4,519	3,564	3,661
20	6,895	6,670	7,857	10,953	9,184	6,570	3,873	3,639	5,595	6,959	4,957	5,959
30	8,033	7,402	9,937	11,593	12,331	9,174	4,412	4,074	5,804	8,325	5,199	6,120
40	8,541	8,413	11,170	14,147	14,500	12,287	5,623	5,017	6,267	11,260	6,064	6,428
50	9,096	10,700	12,749	14,500	14,500	14,500	6,573	6,047	7,026	11,437	7,028	6,587
60	9,751	13,325	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	7,380	7,176	9,209	11,438	7,625	6,754
70	11,962	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	8,921	8,457	10,551	11,438	8,521	7,478
80	14,542	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	10,960	9,437	12,588	11,438	9,980	10,131
90	14,900	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	11,760	11,760	14,900	13,615	11,403	14,073
100	14,900	14,900	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
Mean	9,997	10,602	11,742	12,853	12,516	11,491	7,310	6,856	8,717	10,034	7,132	7,615



Figure 3A-1.
Upstream Reservoirs Included in the DWRSIM Statewide Water Supply Planning Model

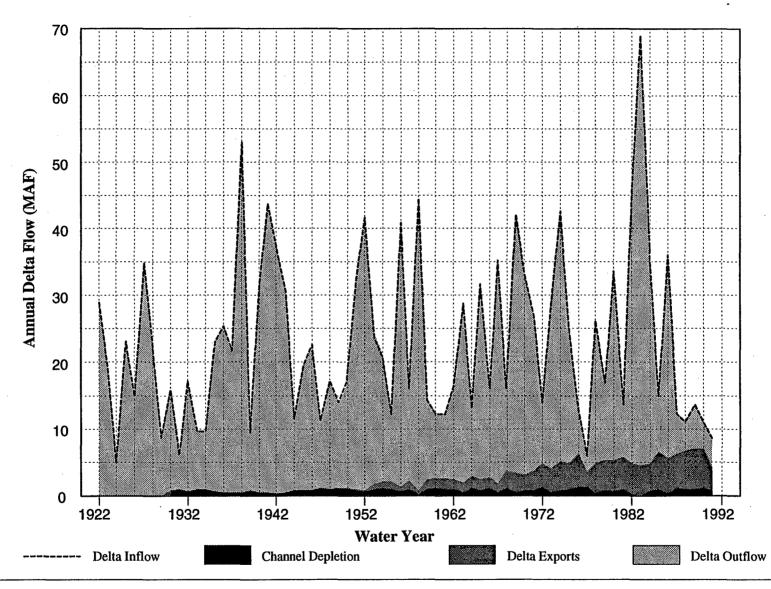


Figure 3A-2.
Historical Annual Delta Inflow, Channel Depletion,
Delta Exports, and Delta Outflow for 1922-1991

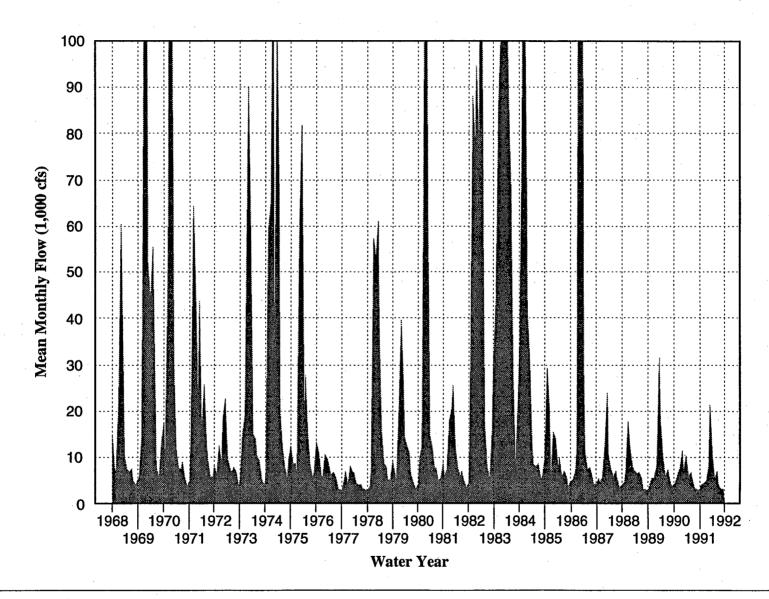
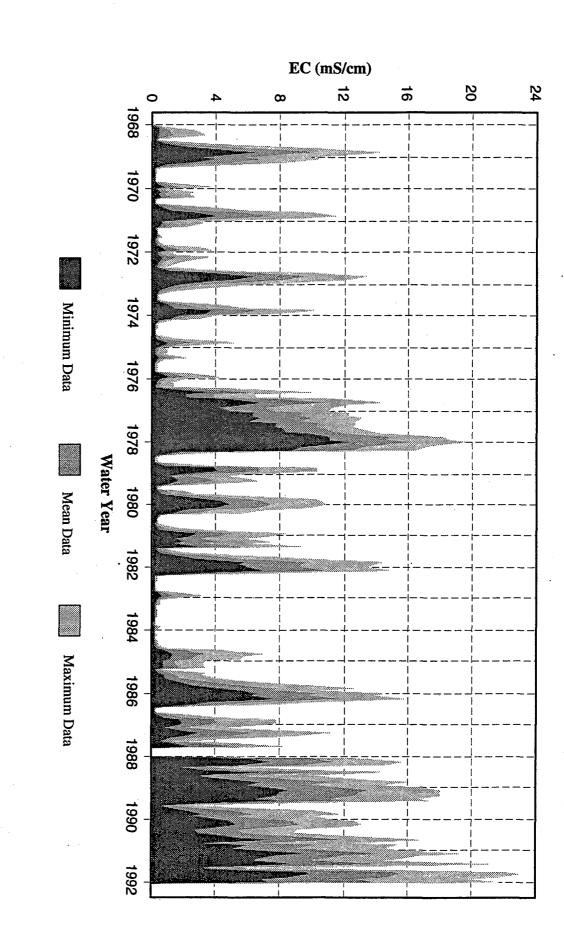


Figure 3A-3.
Historical Mean Monthly Delta Outflow for 1968-1991

Figure 3A-4.
Historical Minimum, Mean, and Maximum Monthly EC at Pittsburg for 1968-1991



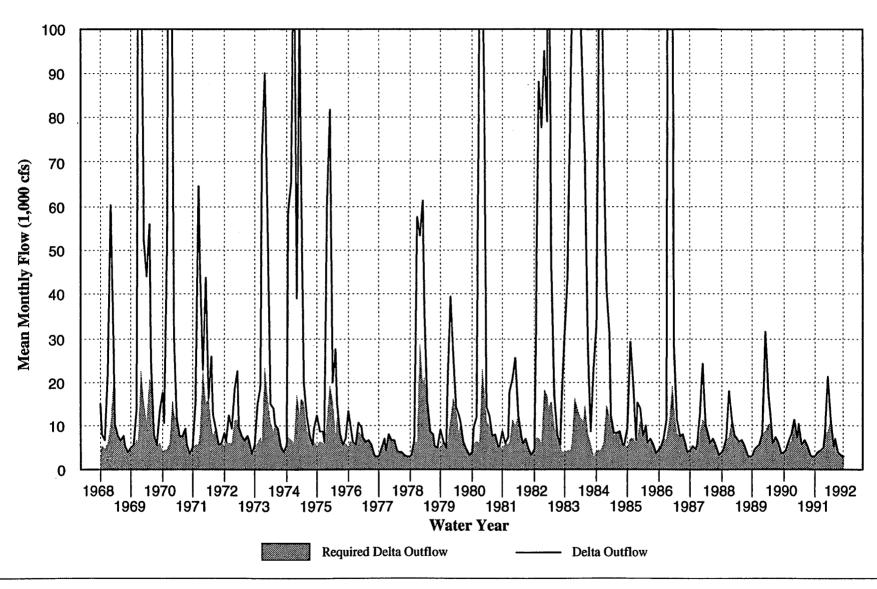


Figure 3A-5.

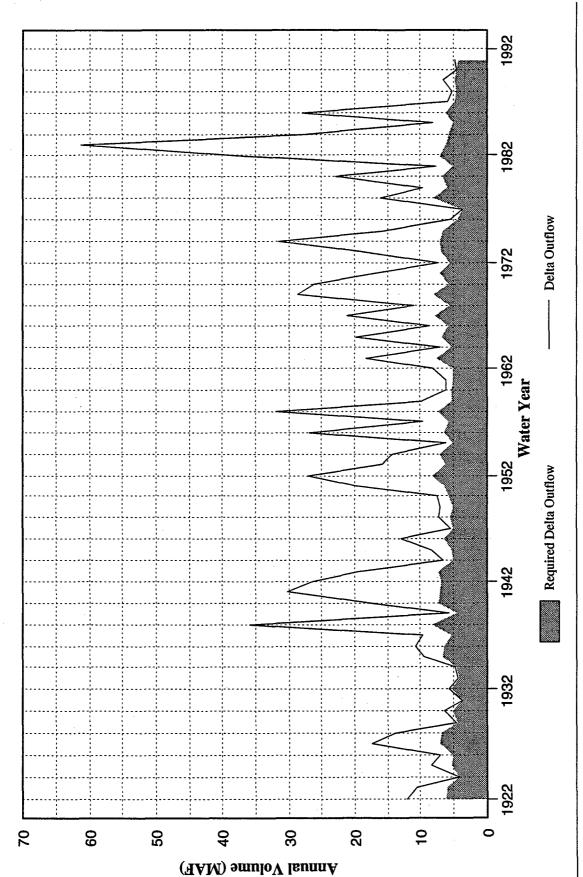
DeltaSOS-Simulated Mean Monthly Delta Outflow and Required Delta
Outflow for 1968-1991 for the No-Project Alternative

for 1968-1991 for the No-Project Alternative Figure 3A-6. DeltaSOS-Simulated Mean Monthly Delta Export and Export Adjustment Mean Monthly Flow (1,000 cfs) ಪ DeltaSOS Adjustment to DWRSIM Delta Export Water Year Adjusted Delta Export 

Prepared by: Jones & Stokes Associates PROJECT EIR/EIS WETLANDS

Mean Monthly Flow (1,000 cfs) ၾ <del>|</del> 1969 | 1972 | 1973 1978 1979 Water Year 1986 1987 1988 1989 

Water Available for Diversion



DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual Delta Outflow and Required Delta Outflow for 1922-1991 for the No-Project Alternative Figure 3A-8.

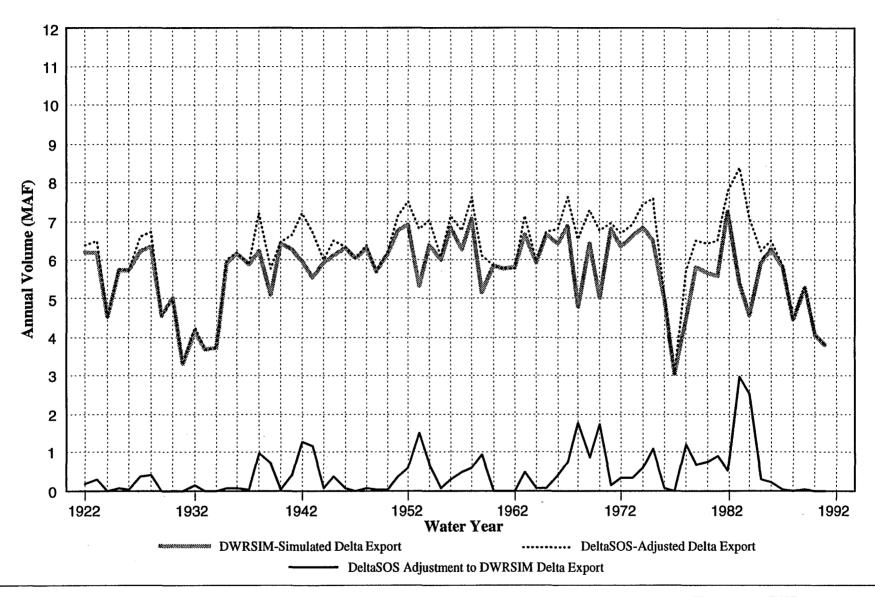


Figure 3A-9.

DWRSIM-Simulated and DeltaSOS-Adjusted Annual Delta Export for 1922-1991 for the No-Project Alternative

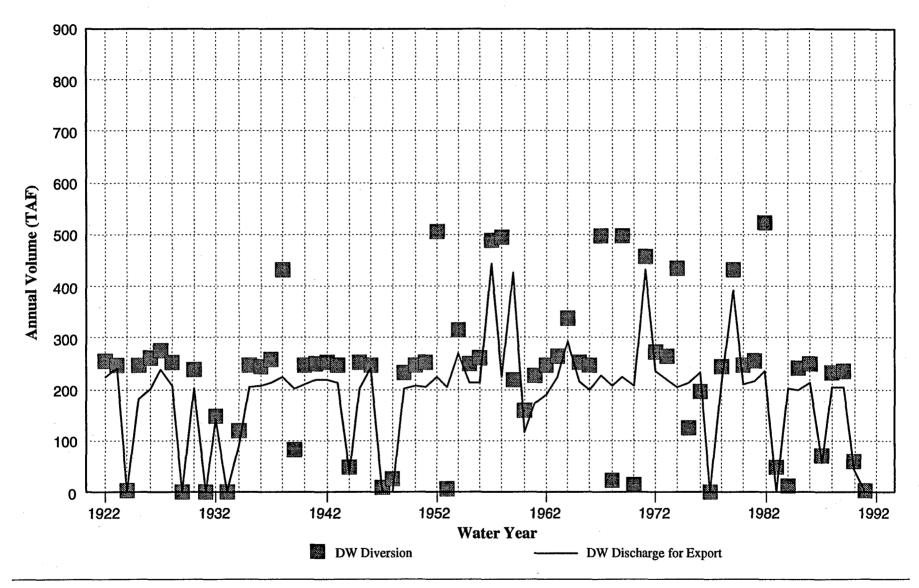
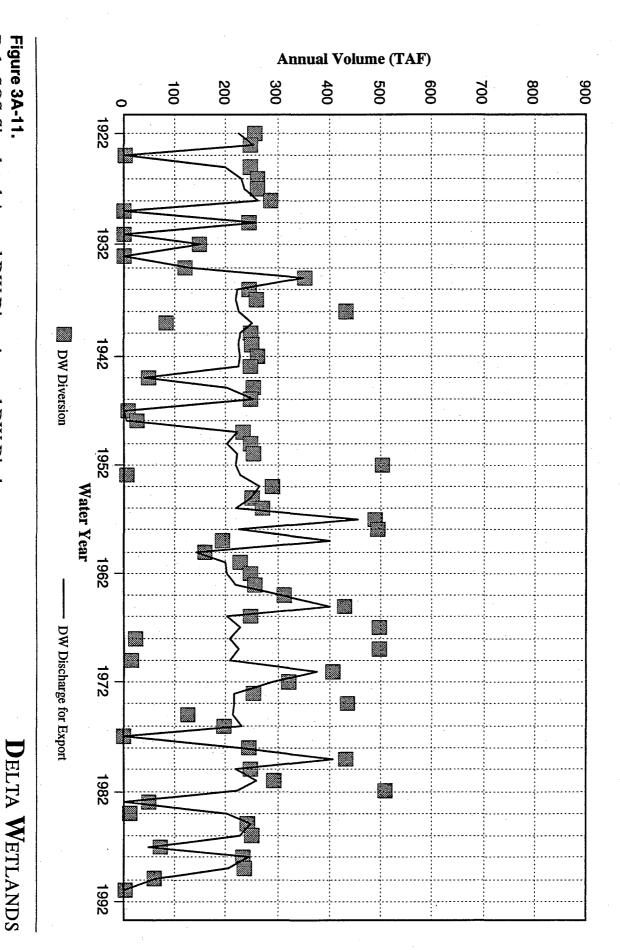


Figure 3A-10.

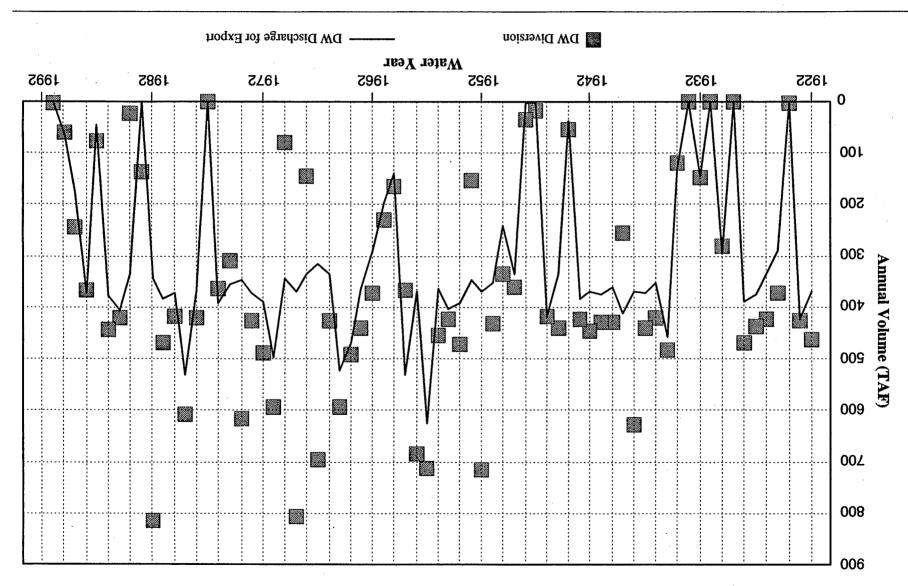
DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual DW Diversion and DW Discharge for Export for 1922-1991 for Alternative 1

DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual DW Diversion and DW Discharge for Export for 1922-1991 for Alternative 2

PROJECT EIR/EIS
Prepared by: Jones & Stokes Associates



O



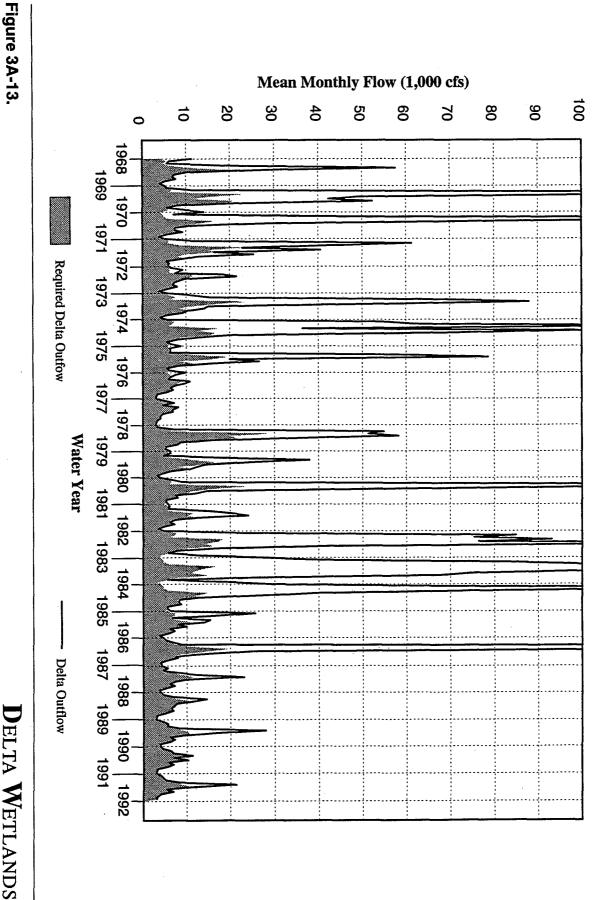
Prepared by: Jones & Stokes Associates

PELTA WETLANDS

Figure 3A-12. DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual DW Diversion and DW Discharge for Export for 1922-1991 for Alternative 3

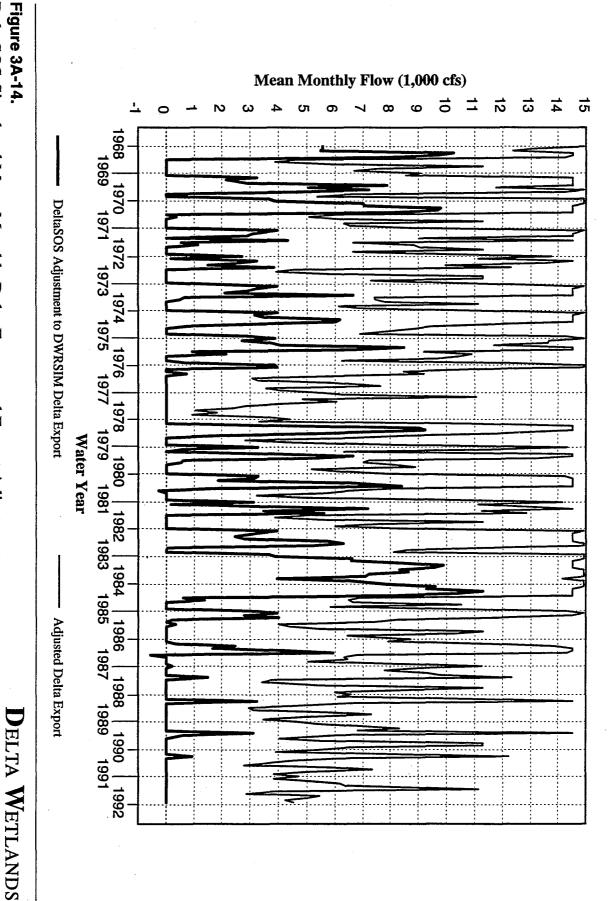
Outflow for 1968-1991 for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions DeltaSOS-Simulated Mean Monthly Delta Outflow and Required Delta

Prepared by: Jones & Stokes Associates



for 1968-1991 for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions DeltaSOS-Simulated Mean Monthly Delta Export and Export Adjustment

PROJECT EIR/EIS
Prepared by: Jones & Stokes Associates



C - 0 6 0 4 8 4

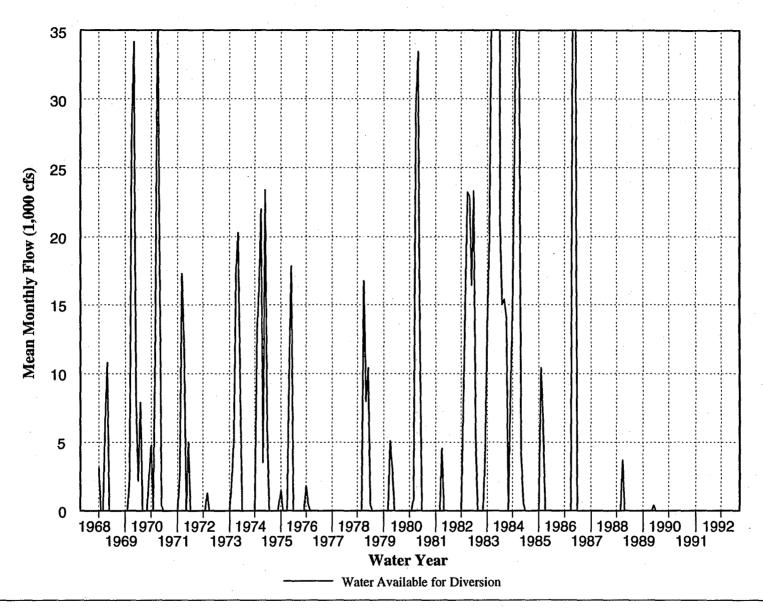
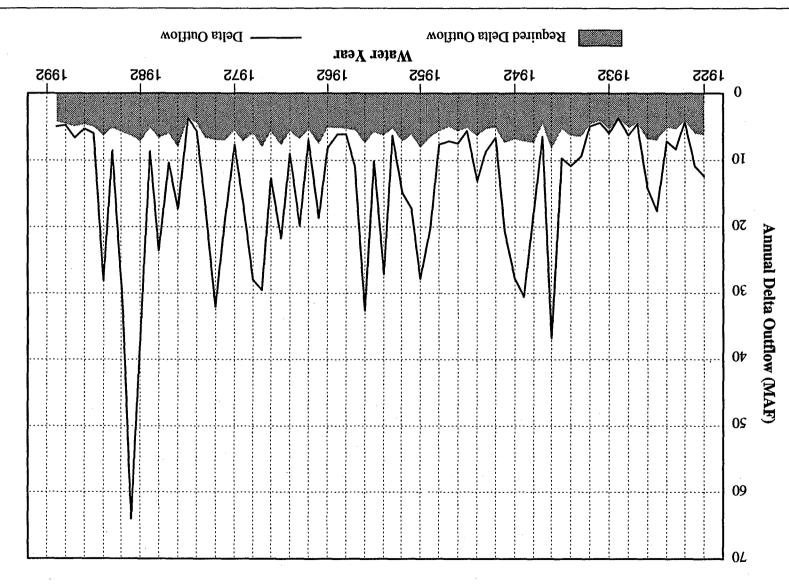


Figure 3A-15.

DeltaSOS-Simulated Mean Monthly Water Available for Diversion for 1968-1991 for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions

Figure 3A-16. Delta SOS-Simulated Annual Delta Outflow and Required Delta Outflow for 1922-1991 for the No-Project Alternative under Cumulative Conditions





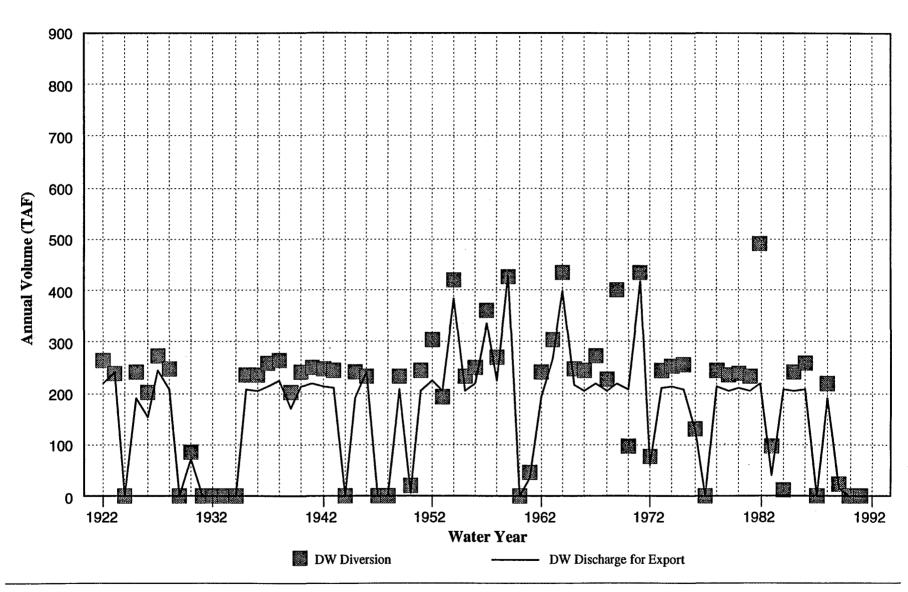


Figure 3A-17.

DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual DW Diversion and DW Discharge for Export for 1922-1991 for Alternative 1 under Cumulative Conditions

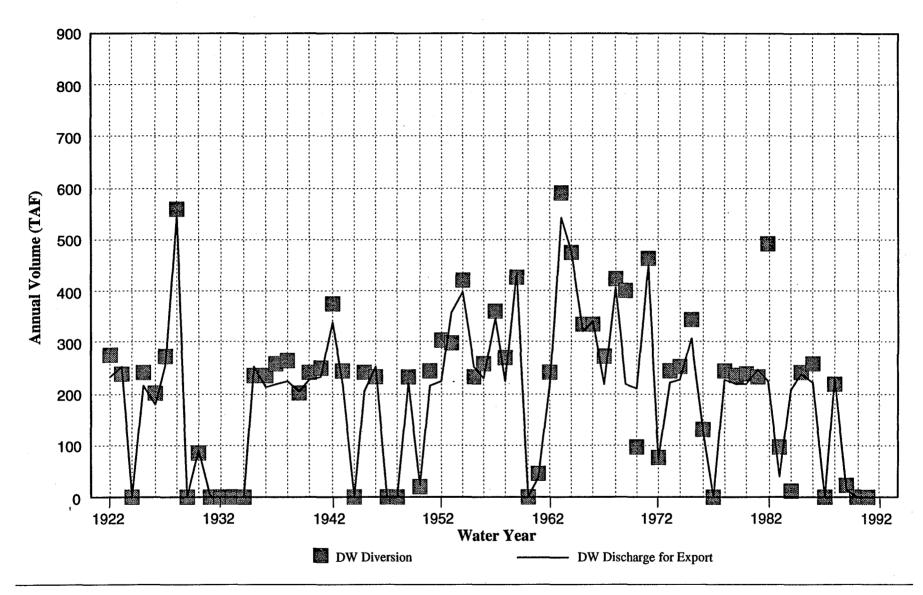


Figure 3A-18.

DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual DW Diversion and DW Discharge for Export for 1922-1991 for Alternative 2 under Cumulative Conditions

for Export for 1922-1991 for Alternative 3 under Cumulative Conditions DeltaSOS-Simulated Annual DW Diversion and DW Discharge

PROJECT EIR/EIS
Prepared by: Jones & Stokes Associates

